THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

SAUGOR ISLAND down the river it seems is attracting the attention of our Nimrods. When the Saugor Island Society was formed about half a century ago by Messrs. Palmer and Co. and others the object was to reclaim the land, to manufacture salt, and to provide a shooting ground and a watering place for the good people of Calcutta. The Society, however, went in on such a large scale of expenditure that it broke down after a few years' operations. The Island was then neglected and the lands that had been cleared were again covered with jungle. The prospects of the island have, however, latterly improved under the enterprize and exertions of a few private individuals, who own the island in lots, and among whom the most noteworthy are Mr. Mackintosh and Babu Persaddas Dutt. Last year Sir Richard Garth and Mr. Mangles visited Dhoblat belonging to Babu Persaddas Dutt for sport, and encouraged by the result they renewed their visit last Christmas week. They were very courteously received by the Babu and the beasts of the forest acknowledged their august presence by rewarding their labours Both the Chief Justice and Mr. Mangles enjoyed their excursions very much and had some noble game. Dhoblat is exceptionally situated, and as the sea forms its south-western boundary persons visiting it may have the advantage of sea-bath. The climate is invigorating as we can testify from our personal knowledge. We only wonder that a place so near, so healthful, and so full of game is not more sought after by the denizens of Calcutta.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry that owing to an awkward mistake we confounded Mr. H. C. Sutherland, late Judge of Backergunge, whose name appeared in the obituary list brought out by the English Mail, with our excellent friend Mr. H. H. Sutherland of Messrs. Begg Dunlop and Co. It is a relief to us to learn that our friend is hale and hearty, flourishing at home. May he long enjoy health and happiness!

IT WOULD appear that there was a move in the Indian Council for an increase of Maharaja Dhuleep Sing's pension. We are glad to learn that the proposition was rejected by the majority of the Council. The London Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* justly remarks:

"The Maharajah is in very affluent circumstances, and the main use which he makes of his money appears to be to breed partridges and pheasants, to be shot down in the periodical *battues*, which he holds upon his estate in Norfolk. If more money were therefore granted to the Maharajah it would probably mean only more pleasant rearing and more *battue* shooting. The Maharajah is, however, a great favorite of the Prince of Wales, and the court has more influence over the votes of certain members of the Indian Council than outsiders might suppose. It is, therefore, far from impossible that a further pension may yet be granted to the Maharajah out of the already straitened finances of India."

The tax-payers of India should protest, though we know well that their protests have little practical significance. Let it not, however, be said that they did not feel the injustice contemplated, because Maharaja Dhuleep Sing has "Friends in Council."

ON DECEMBER 19, Lord Beaconsfield received a deputation of British residents of California, who presented him a gold and silver casket of very great beauty, containing an address recognising his patriotic and successful policy on the Eastern Question. In reply the Premier congratulated his Colonial fellow-subjects upon their loyal sympathy with England, and expressed his satisfaction that "they find time to stop short in their extraordinary labours amid their golden rivers and their crags glittering with treasure to bestow a thought on a statesman whose only merit, perhaps, is that he has always wished to maintain the greatness of their common country."

THE FOLLOWING paragraph is going the round of the papers: The London *Times* is valued roughly at £5,000,000, the *Standard* at £2,000,000, the *Telegraph* at £1,000,000. The circulation is given as follows. *Times* 85,000; *Standard*, 145,000; *News* 125,000; *Telegraph*, 200,000.

IT IS said that about 14000 telephones had been introduced into the United States up to the close of the year 1877, and the manufacturers are receiving orders at the rate of about 1,000 a month.

THE MORTALITY RETURN in the N. W. P. and Oudh for the month of November shows an exceptionally high death-rate, though not so high as for the previous month. The total of deaths from all causes was 172,656 as against 138,997 the previous month and 83,656 for the same month of the past year. Of the grand total, 107,901 are set down to fevers, 9,992 to bowel complaints, and 2 398 to cholera. Suicide is credited with 185, wounds 157, accidents 789, and snake-bite and wild beasts 129; this total of 1260 from injuries being only about half what it was in the previous month.

AN ARMENIAN EXODUS. It is stated by a contemporary that information has been received from Alashgard and the surrounding district in Armenia of the emigration of about 7,000 people to the new province of Kars, which is now Russian territory. Before leaving their villages they burnt their houses, together with the standing crops of wheat and hay. The outrages to which they were subjected have led them to endure the suffering consequent upon leaving their country during the inclement season and to throw themselves upon the generosity of the Russian Government. They have taken with them very little property and are now spread over a considerable area in the province of Kars, in the hope that, as they are all agriculturists, land may be provided for them.

IT SEEMS almost incredible, remarks a contemporary, that Europe is now paying to North Italy ten millions of Francs annually for its eggs. The firm of Francesco Cirio, in Turin in one single year has despatched 1,388 waggon loads of eggs across the frontier to Germany, Holland, Belgium France, and England. Each waggon is reputed to contain about 130,000 eggs. No less than 1,371 of these egg-waggons during the past twelve months have passed the transit station Peri for England and Belgium. Each egg is valued by the firm of Cirio at 51-10 cents; the total annual cost of their packing is reckoned at 400,000 lire or francs, and the expenses of transit at 900,000 lire. So the hens of North Italy lay golden eggs.

AN IMPORTANT experiment is being tried in the Boston public schools, where books have been excluded from the primary departments, and oral exercises and object lessons substituted. The young pupils are especially taught to express ideas in their own language. The teachers lecture or talk daily about such knowledge as little children may best acquire. In the more advanced classes, newspapers are frequently substituted for reading books.

TUESDAY, 14TH JANUARY.

WE ARE sorry to learn from the Lahore letter of the *Statesman* that Sir Frederick Haines seems unable to shake off the low remittent fever which he has been suffering from for six or seven weeks. It is said to be accompanied by occasional fits of gout, but at the same time it is not anything particularly serious, except that it is the nature of this Lahore fever to gradually reduce a man's strength, so that when a pressure of work or anxiety comes on, he may suddenly find himself prostrated, without his having known that such a catastrophe was at all likely, or possible. We wish His Excellency speedy recovery.

THE PIONEER has the following notes of official changes. Mr. Gibbs will probably succeed Sir Alexander Arbuthnot in the Supreme Council. Mr. Risley, Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government, acts for Mr. Buckland in the Home Secretariat. We hear that Mr. Dawkes, the permanent incumbent, returns in May next.

THE SAME JOURNAL says that Mr. Whitly Stokes, differing, we believe, from Sir FitzJames Stephen, is of opinion that no Additional Member of the Vice-Regal Legislative Council can go home on leave without losing his seat, and Mr. Stokes being the reigning prophet, his view of the law is likely to be acted upon for the present. This is the reason we believe that Mr. F. R. Cockerell could not take leave.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE will attend the Chapter of the Star of India, which is to be held on the 1st of February.

FROM the last published district reports we see that rain was badly wanted in no less than seventeen districts in the Punjab, and in one or two the crops were suffering, but fever was generally decreasing.

WE LEARN from the London letter of the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* that under the singular name of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, an association was established in England a few years ago, to instruct policemen, railwaymen, volunteers, and other persons engaged in out-door employments in the simple operations of surgery. Many railwaymen—station-masters and others—have become apt pupils, and are fully qualified to treat, till regular surgical aid is available, such accidents as simple fractures or cuts. The new organization supplies a great and urgent want, and its introduction into India would be an inestimable boon to railwaymen.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH JANUARY.

THE "FINE" FUND of the East Indian Railway Company is said to be over a lakh of rupees, and that of the Eastern Bengal Railway over Rs. 50,000 The larger portion of these sums is from fines imposed for offences the result of intemperance. How is this fund to be appropriated?

THE PATERNAL Government of China has issued a proclamation forbidding the people throughout the empire to eat shrimps, which are supposed to be water locusts, and therefore, unclean. The proclamation will perhaps have as much effect as that against the use of opium.

IT IS SAID that there is reason to believe the Directorship of Public Instruction in the N. W. P. will be revived at no very distant date. There is also a proposal to revive another appointment in the North-West Provinces, namely, that of Government Advocate, which has been in abeyance for nearly two years. The Directorship should never have been abolished.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Civil and Military Gazette* has the following interesting paragraph about breeding pearls:

"The discussion as to whether Pearls breed is coming to the surface again. Mr. Frank Buckland whose peculiar *forte* lies in the investigation of such curiosities of natural history has had some so-called "breeding pearls" sent to him from Borneo which puzzle him sorely. The pearls, which are like the common seed pearls, he has kept in a glass tube along with some grains of rice which he was informed the pearls would eat. Mr. Buckland has not seen them in the act of eating the rice, but after having them in his possession now for four months he perceives that the rice has undoubtedly the appearance of having been partially eaten. Moreover, Mr. Buckland tells us of a lady, a resident at Pulo, Penang, who in January 1858, had a set of four or five ordinary sized pearls which, during the space of six months when she had them carefully locked up under her own sole control, had added to their number three little ones. These pearls were kept in a small ivory box about the size of a pill box, where they lay in cotton with a few grains of rice. The rice she said was an indispensable element. The usual idea is that the pearl is a disease of the oyster, mussel, or other mollusk, but now that the question has been raised again there are numbers of people coming forward to assert as a fact with which they are personally familiar that such things as breeding pearls do exist, especially in Malayan waters and at the Flores Island. One story is told of two old ladies at Delhi who are said to have perished in the Indian Mutiny. They were sisters and lived just inside the Cashmere gate. One of these ladies had a pearl which she was eternally talking of. It was given her by her mother and came from one of Eastern Islands. The story told is, that this lady, Mrs. Fuller, kept the mervellous pearl in a small box with some grains of raw rice carefully locked up in a drawer; the result being that every now and then a new pearl was found to have been added to the family. The mysterious new pearls were of different sizes and not always of good color. Mrs. Fuller used to say that one had been so good that she had had it set in a ring for her daughter. As Mr. Buck and is very anxious if possible to learn any further particulars as to the query "Do pearls breed?" he would be very glad if any of the readers of this note will write to him at *Land and Water* 176 Fleet Street, London.

MR. MOLESWORTH, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, is about to leave for Assam, to consult with the Chief Commissioner, about provincial railways. Sir Stuart Bayley is said to favor the view that, in all save the first outlay, railways will cost the province less than roads—the latter being more expensive to maintain. A Railway in Assam will be a decided advantage, but the Government must be prepared to suffer loss for some time to come.

SIR MADHAVA RAO is reported to have made the following remarks at a Durbar at Baroda:

"We may admit that Travancore is at present superior to us in popular education; Indore in general economy; and

Bhownaggar in public works; but there is one thing in which peremptorily declines to admit the superiority of any Native State whatever; there is no Native State which is a whit superior to Baroda in sincere attachment and deep devotion to the British Crown.

Perhaps all this was meant as a rhetorical flourish. We wish Sir Madhava had avoided comparison, for, as Mrs. Malaprop says, "comparisons are odorous."

THURSDAY 16TH JANUARY.

WE ARE informed that the Queen has approved of the appointment of the Hon'ble C. Turner as Chief Justice of Madras.

SIR EDWIN JOHNSON was to be at Suez on the 17th and is expected by the mail due at Bombay on the 30th instant.

SOME interesting archæological remains have been found at Ali Masjid and excavations to a certain extent have been made.

SIR NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN having been detained at Cawnpore by an attack of illness, which it is feared will prevent his immediately resuming the duties of the military department, His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed General Strachey to officiate as Military Member of Council until the return of Sir E. Johnson about the end of this month.

THE DECCAN HERALD has received "very terrible accounts" of the scarcity at Indapore. Both the *kharif* and *rabi* crops have failed, and the people say they are in far greater distress this year than they were last year. The poor people are in some cases committing suicide and many of them lie down on the roads and die of hunger. Has the land tenure no connection with this miserable condition of the people of Indapore? We hope the local Government will take speedy measures for the relief of the poor sufferers.

THE DEATH of the Mir Akhor that was reported sometime since, is unconfirmed; he seems to be after all in the land of the living.

THE FOUNDATION-STONE of a new college has been laid at Baroda. A People's Park has also been opened.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* contains a good cartoon representing Lord Lytton's real Fine Arts Exhibition, referring to the progress of our arms in Affghanisthan.

WE HAVE received a copy of a petition made by the weavers of Santipore to the Lieutenant Governor for exemption from the license tax. The grounds of exemption are that their income scarcely comes up to Rs 8 each per month, that they work with borrowed capital having to pay exorbitant interest, that living is enormously dear owing to high prices of edibles, that the demands for Santipore fabrics is very low, and that they hardly fetch remunerative prices. They add that they have not been served with any notices and yet those who had appealed have had their taxes doubled. How this has happened we cannot make out. They conclude with praying for exemption from taxation and for the appointment a peripetetic Collector to hear their complaints and appeals, as travelling to the sub-divisional court entails considerable trouble, expense and loss of time. The above is an abstract of the petition. If the weavers do not each make Rs. 100 per annum, we do not see how they can be held liable to the tax.

A SYLHET CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the Deputy Commissioner and party narrowly escaped a watery grave by the foundering of the steam-launch by which they were proceeding to Cachar. The boat struck a hidden rock in the river Sarmah while steaming up.

REFERRING to Mr. Pellew's project for clearing the silted rivers of the Hooghly district, a correspondent suggest the advisability of completing the reclamation work by opening out the Ghia simultaneously with the Kana Nuddee, which may be done by clearing the old khal from near the village Paratol on the Kana Nuddee to the Bichla Jalla, where the Ghia takes its rise. The khal is about a mile or so in length and the cost of clearance may be about a few hundred rupees. What is wanted is that the waters of the Kana may flow through the Ghia when half high, which they do not do now until full or three-fourths high.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL of the Bengal Police in his scheme for reduction of police expenditure proposed among other things the abolition of the office of Court Inspector. A correspondent who has some experience of police work thinks that this suggestion arose from a misapprehension of the real duties of the Court Inspector as distinguished from what he is now made to perform. If economy be the object such as would reduce expenditure without impairing efficiency he thinks the offices of District Superintendent and Assistant District Superintendent may be with advantage done away with. They are mere go-betweens between the Magistrate and the executive police. Their places may be well supplied with a new class of officers called Chief Inspectors of Police on salaries ranging from 4 to 6 hundred rupees. The Inspectors may be made gazetted officers and allowed travelling expenses.

THERE WERE 409 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 4th January of which 186 were from fever, 15 from cholera, 6 from small-pox, 78 from bowel complaints, 25 from tetanus, 13 from chronic diseases and the rest from other causes. The mortality among non-Asiatics and mixed races was 20.

FRIDAY, 17TH JANUARY.

THE LAHORE PAPER reports a murderous attack by a kid mudgar on Mrs. Gordon at Lahore. The wretch who committed the cruel offence, attempted directly afterwards to commit suicide, but was prevented; and will live, it is hoped, to stand his trial, and to be punished. Mrs Gordon's wounds, we are glad to hear, are not dangerous; but the shock must have been very severe.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Vice-Regal Council Mr. Cockerell presented two reports of the Select Committee on the Stamps Bill which was subsequently passed. Mr. Stokes introduced a Bill to amend the law relating to the maintenance of Coast-Lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Mr. Colvin introduced a Bill to amend the Oudh Land Revenue Act of 1876. Mr. Thornton obtained leave to introduce a Bill to license and regulate carriages and carts plying for hire within municipalities and cantonments in British India. This Bill will not apply to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE COMMISSIONER of Patna has officially recognized the Behar Landholders' Association. Mr. Halliday writes:

It is most gratifying to find the Land-holders of this province uniting to promote its general amelioration, and prosperity, and I shall always be glad to give the Association every assistance in my power to further the object it has in view. It is a particular point of satisfaction to me to learn that the Members of the Association will determine to devote their best and anxious attention to the question of amelioration of the condition of their tenantry, as well as the legitimate protection of their own interests.

We hope the Association will go on as it has begun.

THE "HINDU" of Madras reports a serious riot at the Cannanore Central Jail on the 2nd instant, owing to a change in the diet of the prisoners. Till the 1st of January they had been enjoying four meals of rice a week, the rest of the food consisting of raggi. It has been decided by Government that the four meals of rice should be reduced to two. The prisoners consisting chiefly of Moplahs, assaulted Colonel Beauchamp, the Superintendent, with paving stones. The prisoners proving insubordinate, the Police were ordered to fire at them, one fell dead and five others seriously wounded. This energetic step put an end to the riots. Colonel Beauchamp, we are sorry to hear, was seriously injured in his eye.

IT IS stated that a company has been formed in Paris for introducing the electric light into India. It is called the "Indian Electric Light Co.," the capital of which is frs. 1,000 000.

IT IS said that a Hindu woman of the barber caste, died at Puna a few days ago at the age of 108 years.

SOME of the Paris papers refer to a report that, in consideration of the guarantee of a Turkish Loan, the port of Alexandretta, in Asia Minor, is to be ceded to Great Britain, an arrangement which, they declare, would certainly meet with strong opposition from France.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE has been lately heard of from Dadur. He is always on the move. What physical energy does Sir Richard possess!

WE HAVE received the following letter from Kuchiacole in Bankurah:

DEAR SIR,—Your article on 'agriculture as a profession" which appeared in the paper of the 7th instant has produced the desired effect. A company has been formed here to begin the work and measures have been already adopted to reclaim for the present year 50 biggas of waste lands. There are extensive fields of uncultivated lands here and they can be well turned into fertile soil with easy labour and moderate expense. The company is formed of two persons both of them are teachers. More anon.

Yours faithfully,
A Teacher.

Although this is a small beginning, it is very gratifying. We hope the movement will spread.

WE CONGRATULATE Rao Saheb Vishwanath Mundalik on his election as Chairman of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. This is the first time a native gentleman has attained to that high position.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Woodrow Memorial Committee have resolved to apply the surplus of the fund to the following purposes, *viz*, a silver medal to be awarded to the best successful candidate at the Normal School Examinations each year, and a scholarship of Rs. 15 per month to be awarded to the most successful candidate in the B. A. Examination, who will undertake to pass in physics in the Honors examination.

SATURDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

WE ARE glad to see that Babu Rajkrishna Mookerjea's appointment as Government Translator is at last *Gazetted*. The delay was in consequence of the non-observance of some necessary forms and of an oversight in the Financial Department.

THE FIRST Bengali lady, who has successfully passed the Entrance Examination, is Sreemutty Kadumbini Dasi, one of the pupils of the late Bunga Mohila Vidyalya, now amalgamated with the Bethune Female School. She has taken her place in the First Division. She is about 17 years of age and not yet married.

IT IS stated that supplies of rice from Bengal will in the next few weeks be again attracted to Madras, as some of the merchants have chartered steamers to bring grain to that port. Vessels have also been chartered to load grain at Chittagong, Akyab, and Balasore for Negapatam, Madras and the Malabar Coast at moderate rates. In the meantime we are glad to learn that since the accession of the new crops the price of rice has gone down. Ballam rice, new, is selling at from Rs. 3-12 to Rs 4-2 per maund.

MR. FAWCETT has given notice in the House of Commons that, on the 28th February, he will call attention to the absence of efficient control over the Indian revenue, and move for a select committee to consider the subject.

MR. MCMINN, who has been a thorn on the side of Sir George Couper, has been got rid of by his transfer to the Central Provinces. Are all officers, who may not pull with a local Government, to be thus disposed of?

THE DACCA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION held under the auspices of Newabs Abdul Gunny and Ahanulla has proved a success. It was chiefly intended for the benefit of the tenantry of the Newabs, who own extensive estates in East Bengal.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja Scindia has arrived in Calcutta. His Highness will stay here till the beginning of February.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 11th January.—In consequence of Baron Cleasby retiring, Sir Fitzjames Stephen has been appointed a Judge. Lord Cranbrook has expressed his concurrence with the decision to restrict exchanges of officers of the Line with Indian Staff Corps to the rank of subaltern. The acceptance of any application will be conditional on immediate and suitable employment being available for the former. Europe generally is suffering from severe cold and severe snowstorms. Consols closed at 95¼. The Bill aimed against the Socialists, which Prince Bismarck introduced into the Federal Council, contains stringent parliamentary rules.

13th.—The Times to-day in an article states it has reason to believe that information has been officially sent to Yakoob Khan, that the conditions of peace contains terms, such as he can honorably accept. General Roberts has wired that he will not resume the post of Quarter-master-General after the war.

The midland Institute at Birmingham containing the largest Shakesperian Library in England, has been totaly destroyed by fire.

14th.—An official investigation into the recent terrible accident on board the *Thunderer*, whilest lying at Ismid, attributes the bursting of the gun to imperfect loading. Edmond Byrne Madden, who was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, on a charge of threatening the life of the Queen, has been sentenced to be detained at Broadmoor during her Majesty's pleasure. The distress in the manufacturing districts increases daily.

15th.—A Terrible colliery explosion has happened at Pantyp nid. 58 persons were in the mine, and all are supposed to have perished. The liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank now declare a dividend of six and eight pence to be paid on February 28th.

16th.—Mr. Henry Waterfield has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Indian Office. Sir T. Secombe remains as financial adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

18ht.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Secretary of State for the colonies, addressing a meeting at Stroud yesterday, said England had been undersold in the markets of Europe and America and that Government was therefore now endeavouring to extend British influence in Africa. He was convinced, with reference to European politics, that strict execution of the treaty of Berlin had no likelihood of disturbing the relations between Russia and England. Consols remain unchanged at 95¼.

St. Petersburg 10th January.—The *Journal of St. Petersburg* announces that the entry of the Amir into Russian territory is not in consequence of the British victory, but is a step taken simply with a view of invoking the mediation of Russia. The article continues that the Amir will receive sympathetic hospitality; but that the idea of Russia undertaking to mediate is an illusion. This explanation will probably have some effect on the continuation of his journey.

15th.—The budget for the ensuing financial year has been published. The equilibrium of revenue and expenditure will be maintained by increased taxation.

13th.—The *Official Messenger* publishes to-day a ukase by which it is announced that Commissioners have been appointed to consider the best means to be adopted to effect a saving in the expenditure.

Constantinople January 11th.—In his programme of reforms Khereddino Pasha, the Grand Visier, proposes to reduce the army to a minimum, also to decentralize the provinces.

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Vienna January 14th.—The *Presse* announces that Russia has refused to entertain a proposal for mediation made by the Amir

Paris January 14th.—Government has notified its intention to terminate all existing treaties of commerce with England on 1st January 1880. General Borel, Minister of War, has resigned. General Gresley has been appointed his successor.

15th.—In Martel a moderate republican candidate has been elected President of the Senate. Eighteen hundred communists in all have been amnestied, and five hundred now remain unpardoned.

16th.—The Ministry has made a statement to the Chambers which declares the country to be republican and pacific, and promises rigorous measures against assailants of the Republic. It also assures a profit from the termination of existing treaties of Commerce without any departure from the principles of free trade. Changes are to be made of Anti-Republican Commanders of Army Corps unless these should prove detrimental to the service. This official statement has been coldly received.

17th.—The press reviewing the Ministerial Programme condemn it, as being far too moderate. It is believed a Ministerial crisis is inevitable.

THE NUMBER of deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 11th January was 346, of which 141 were from fever, 19 from cholera, 13 from small-pox, 60 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following:

Roma Bai, the well-known Mahratta lady, delivered an oral lecture on "Education and Travel" at the Burrabazar Family Literary Club on Friday evening last. Miss Pigott presided. There was a crowded audience composed of Europeans, Bengali and Hindusthani gentlemen, who were struck with the fluency with which the lady spoke and the purity and elegance of her style. The lecture was in Hindi interspersed with quotations from the Shastras and other Sanscrit works. She was received with cheers and cordially thanked by the meeting, for her interesting and instructive address.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1877. 2. Report on Public Instruction in the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1877-78. 3 Life of Revd. John Wilson of Bombay, by George Smith, L L D 4. The Brahma Year-Book for 1878. Edited by Sophia Dobson Collet. 5. The Cyclopedæa of Practice of Medicine, Nos. 2 to 10. Compiled by Jodunath Mukhopadhya L. M. S. 6. The Paricharika, a monthly Bengali journal, Vol. I. No. 9. 7. The Brahma Pocket Almanac for 1879. 8. Krishi Twitta. A monthly journal, issued from the Paikpara Nursery.

THE MAHARAJA SINDIA was received at half past 3 on this afternoon by His Excellency the Viceroy in private durbar with the usual official ceremonies.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1879.

THE WAR.

THE winter campaign in Affghansthan, it may be said, has come almost to a close. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has issued the following congratulatory order to the army on the occupation of Kandahar:

"The Commander-in-Chief has this day received from Lieutenant General D.M. Stewart, C.B., the announcement of the occupation of Kandahar by the troops under his command. Sir Frederick Haines congratulates the Army on the accomplishment of the several projects entrusted to its generals.

The capture of Ali Masjid and of the Khaiber Pass, was followed by the defeat of the Afghan Army on the Peiwar heights, at no great distance from the capital; by the occupation of Jellalabad, the Koorum and Peisheen valleys; and of Kandahar, the western capital.

These ends have not been attained without great hardship and exertion on the part of officers and men, who have throughout, by their discipline and courage, maintained the reputation of the Army of India; and by their bearing responded to the will of Government that at the onset declared war be waged against the ruler, and not the people of Afghanistan.

Should further exertion be required from the troops, His Excellency feels confident that the call will be eagerly welcomed by every soldier in Her Imperial Majesty's Army."

At Kandahar for the present the army will probably take rest. "The occupation of Kandahar by a British army," says a contemporary, "completes the first of the Government of India's programme for the invasion and conquest of Affghansthan; and, as nothing further can be attempted for some time to come, an advance on Cabul from Jellalabad or Kurum being now out of the question, while General Stewart must remain at Kandahar till all his troops and guns come up, and till supplies are collected to enable him to pursue his march towards either Ghuzni or Herat, the chief question to be discussed during the next two months of the war will probably be the expediency of fixing the line of the new and scientific Frontier from Jellalabad to Kandahar, and not proceeding to incorporate the whole of Affghansthan in the British Empire." The situation of Kandahar is all that could be desired. It has a good temperate climate, is surrounded by fertile and populous tracts, and can easily command supplies. The people do not seem to be opposed to us Indeed, the progress of our arms has been a series of good luck. Although our commissariat arrangements have not been very satisfactory, our start was almost sudden, our generalship not of the highest order, and our mistakes not a few, still our success has been uninterrupted. Luck has always followed our troops. The weather has not been so merciless as had been apprehended, and although the hardships, which our men encountered were very severe, they were certainly not of that severity, which at this season might have been expected. Then the disorganization of the Amir's army, the division in his council, the destruction of his authority, and his ultimate flight have practically placed the country at the disposal of our troops. It is true that at the outset there has been some fighting, but not of that description, which should have caused us any anxiety. The defeat of the Affghan troops on the Peiwar heights was certainly a gallant affair, but it was their broken-heartedness, which gave us the ultimate victory. The important city of Kandahar has been occupied by our troops unopposed. It may now be said to be all over with Affghansthan. The question is what steps should our Government take to bring the war to a conclusion. His Excellency the Viceroy in his Proclamation of the War distinctly declared that the arms of the British troops were not raised against the people but against the Ruler of Affghansthan, and that Ruler has left his territory. He is now wending his way to St. Petersburgh. His object was to invoke the aid of Russia in order to move the great European Powers for mediation. At one time we had supposed that perhaps this movement of the Amir had been made in concert with Russia, which meditated to bring the Affghan policy before the international tribunal of Europe. But the news since received from Russia has removed that impression. It would seem that England has come to a good understanding with Russia regarding Affghansthan. The tone of the Russian press has entirely changed; there is no longer that feeling of jealousy or hostility, with which every line in the Russian journals was instinct only the other day; the organs of Russian opinion do not advocate the cause of the Amir; they say that Russia should give only an asylum to His Highness. Such being the case the flight of the Amir cancels his account with our Government. The question is with whom will our Government treat for peace. Yakub Khan is on the throne, but it would seem from the accounts received that he has not acquired a thorough mastery over the kingdom. The *Times* gives out that our Government has offered terms of peace to him. The London journal seems to be better informed on the subject than the Indian papers, but we can hardly believe that the proposal has originated with our Government. Be that as it may, we believe the next two months will be utilized in concluding peace and demarcating that "scientific frontier," which has been the ruling idea of Lord Beaconsfield. Our own impression that is whatever programme may be fixed upon has been already settled between England and Russia.

We have already said that our Government has not declared war against the people of Affghansthan. We hope it will require our officers and men to treat the people with consideration and moderation. We have been pained to read the following in a contemporary: "Flogging is said to have become the common punishment of men, who own the British Government no allegiance and whose only fault appears to be that they are ignorant of the English and Hindustanee." "As our officers are ignorant of Pushto and Persian," says the correspondent of another contemporary, "lamentable misunderstandings arise between them, in which our officers endeavour to enforce their meaning by a brutal and cowardly use of the lash. If this kind of thing continues, the whole country will be roused against us, with the same result as in our last disastrous expedition. Condign punishment meanwhile is threatened to any who communicates news of these proceedings to the Press." If all this be true it is much to be regretted. We do hope that the Government will keep our officers and men within due limits.

LORD LYTTON.

THE Marquis of Hartington, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, in discussing the Affghan question, boldly proposed the recall of Lord Lytton. The noble Marquis made an able, argumentative, and incisive speech on the whole question, and wound up by impeaching Lord Lytton. His Lordship said, "there is one more indication of policy which I think I can offer to the right hon. gentleman. Whatever else may be done, I think the present Viceroy of India should be recalled. (Loud cheers and cries of "Oh, Oh!")." His Lordship continued:

"I admire the genius" Lord Lytton," and I believe that in Europe his diplomatic talents would be most useful; but I cannot say I think that as a military diplomatist in Asia he has distinguished himself. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I think Lord Lytton should be recalled, because he appears to me to be the incarnation and embodiment of an Indian policy that is everything which an Indian policy ought not to be. (Cheers.) Except when some danger like the present is threatening us, we do not see nor hear much of what is going on in India. When, however, during the last few months we have had an occasional glimpse of what is going on in India, what have we seen of Lord Lytton? We have seen him at one time at Delhi going through the forms and state of the Mogul Emperors, obscuring the minds of the princes and the people of India in regard to the real forces and greatness of our rule in India, and endeavouring to impose upon them with an imitation of the pomp and state of former days; (cheers); we have seen him at other times fidgetting and talking about the harmless eccentricities of the Indian Press (cheers); and now in these papers we see him—and I do not think the sight is calculated to impress with respect for our rule the mind of any Indian Princei—in this conference at Peshawar addressing the puzzled and frightened envoys in a written letter which seems to me to be composed in a language borrowed partly from a lawyer's letter and partly from a tale in the "Arabian Nights." (Cheers and laughter.) I am afraid that if we are to part with Lord Lytton, we shall have to part with something besides. (Cheers.) I do not expect that Her Majesty's Government can recall Lord Lytton. I do not think it would be just or that they would be justified in doing it. Lord Lytton's faults are not all his own, but they arise from the fact that he is simply a picture and embodiment of the policy at home. (Loud cheers) This policy is either a part of, a result of—or, perhaps, a combination of both (hear, hear)—of the policy we have had for the last three years. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Government have boasted of a spirited foreign policy, while during all the time they have acted as men possessed with the most abject and unworthy terror. (Cheers and "Oh, oh!") No movement could occur in any part of Europe or Asia but it was discovered by the Government that some harm was threatened to, or some danger impended over, English interests or England's honour. (Cheers.) An insurrection breaks out in Bosnia, and the Government immediately rush off to buy shares in the Suez Canal. (Cheers and laughter.) The Bulgarians revolt against their oppressors, and there is immediately raised a cry of "British interests in danger." (Cheers.) I could find many other instances to prove the accuracy of what I am saying. Her Majesty's Government seem to me to have no confidence in the strength of England. (Cheers.) Are our resources or energies so weak that we must make all the parade we have witnessed? Like most men who are deficient in true courage, the Government make a great display of their courage. They bring over 8,000 Indian troops to Malta, and they give it to be understood that behind them is the whole force of the Indian army and the dominion of India. (Hear, hear.) All this time, while they are making this demonstration of Indian troops, Russia is preparing, without ostentation and without any one knowing anything about it, a move—a trap which they are certain Her Majesty's Government will fall into (cheers); and Her Majesty's Government have fallen into it (loud cheers)—which has given

occupation to the 8,000 Indian troops and a considerable number of British troops as well. I hope—I cannot express any confident opinion—that this is a policy of which the country has had nearly enough. (Cheers.) I agree in the opinion which has been expressed by my hon. and learned friend the member for Oxford. I do not care how soon the country has an opportunity of expressing its opinions upon it. (Cheers and counter-cheers.) We have been told—but we have been told more openly in the country than in this House—that we are indifferent to the honour and greatness of the Indian Empire. (Cheers.) That is an imputation which, if made by any hon. member in this debate, I should regard as so false I would scarcely condescend to deny it. (Loud cheers.) But there are some of us who have read something of the way in which that Indian Empire was raised. There are some of us who have watched that Empire contend with difficulties and dangers which when compared with any that now threaten us are as the mountains and gorges of the Himalayas are to the hills and valleys of the English counties. (Hear.) We have read the history of the events which led to and caused the only check which in recent times our arms have ever received in India, and the only blow that our power or, if you like our *prestige*, in India ever received. We have watched again Lord Canning and the band of heroes by whom he was surrounded meet the dangers of the Indian Mutiny. We ask to-night for condemnation of the policy which has resulted in the present war. (Loud cheers.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied as follows:

"Nothing more disgraceful could be conceived than that a Government at a crisis of this importance should in the pursuit of a policy for which they themselves are responsible recall him who has charge of the conduct of that policy in a distant part of the empire. (Cheers.) The noble lord desires to turn out the Government, and he says, "recall the Viceroy" with a patriotic flourish as loudly expressed as I have no doubt the sentiment is honestly entertained. But why, I would ask, does he use such language which is calculated so long as we have a Viceroy in India to shake his position? (Cheers.) Turn out the Ministry if you can, or replace them if you will, and when you have taken their places recall the Viceroy and substitute for him some one in whom you have greater confidence but do not while he remains in his present important charge endeavour, by heaping on him epithets and appellations which are not directly connected with his policy, only to lower him in the eyes of those over whom he rules. (Cheers.) A greater injustice was never done to any man. (Cheers.) His policy and that of the Government are, of course, a fair subject of criticism; but why I would ask should his merits be systematically ignored and overlooked while all his faults "are observed, and conned by rote?" (Cheers.) What are our fellow subjects in India and the native princes to think when they find that the representative of the Queen is thus attacked by the noble lord? (Hear, hear.) We must appeal to the condition of India as against the patriotic outburst of the noble lord. Never was there a time when the people of India were more loyal or the princes of India better affected towards this country than at the present moment. (Cheers.) You think we were wrong in bringing the Indian troops to Malta. (Hear.) Of course, I know you do. You may say we were wrong in organizing this expedition to Afghanisthan, but you cannot deny that throughout all these movements we have had not only the native soldiers, but the native princes cordially at one with us. (Cheers.) Is not all this I would ask something of an evidence how the policy of England is respected in that portion of Her Majesty's dominions? (Hear, hear.) Do you for a moment suppose that we would have been able to obtain that respect if we were really liable to all the charges which you have brought against us? (Cheers.)"

In party warfare personalities form the salt of discussion, and we are not therefore surprised that the Marquis of Hartington made Lord Lytton the subject of his tirade. Lord Lytton is the representative of the Queen's Government in India; he was selected by the present Government and made the executant of its policy; the Opposition, in attacking the Government, naturally fell foul of its representative. But this was not fair. Lord Lytton has done what he was instructed to do. He has simply carried out the behests of the Government. If he had disobeyed the Government, he could not continue in his place. Lord Northbrook did not agree with Lord Salisbury and so he had to resign. Suppose Lord Lytton did the same, or did not accept office under the conditions imposed upon him, somebody else would have taken it. The office of Viceroy would not surely have remained vacant. Why then blame Lord Lytton for following the orders of Her Majesty's Government? The Affghan policy is the Ministry's own; Lord Lytton may concur in it, but he is not primarily responsible for it. If the Affghan war is the outcome of the "spirited foreign policy" of the British Cabinet, how could the Viceroy of India contest or control it? That policy is based on circumstances and considerations independent of the Indian Government, and if it could be reversed, it could be reversed only by the British nation. We are no admirers of the "spirited foreign policy" of Lord Beaconsfield; we consider imperialism a huge snare; we humbly think that if this spirit of imperialism goes on unchecked, it will break the neck of constitutionalism in England. If Great Britain has taken the foremost place among the civilized nations of the world; if the administration of her affairs is the subject of admiration and envy in other countries; if she is the home of freedom and the nursery of civilization, her proud position is chiefly due to her system of government, to the love of the constitution, which animates her people and her governing class. But if her rulers aspire to Bismarkism; if they aspire to rule England by an official hierarachy, and if the English people quietly submit to this high-handed process, the leaders of the nation, who seem to be fully alive to this national crisis, should certainly lift their voice against it and put forth their might and main to arrest the evil if they can. But why attack the Viceroy of India, who is in a distant corner, and who can have no direct influence upon the policy of the Government? It is his duty to carry out that policy so far as it affects the Indian dominions of the British Crown. It is not our object to examine the general administration of Lord Lytton. The time has not arrived for such an examination. As for his particular measures or internal policy, we have not hesitated to express our opinion from time to time as they have been laid before the public. If the Opposition intended to impeach the general administration of Lord Lytton, they ought to have done so in a formal manner. They ought to have given due notice of it and reduced the issue to some direct points. But we do not think that the Marquis of Hartington acted fairly by throwing the *onus* of the Affghan policy upon Lord Lytton and then demanding his recall. Considering that the Viceroy is placed in a very difficult position he deserves the fullest support and sympathy of all parties in the present crisis. Let not his hands be weakened by personal criticisms, though the policy, and the Government, which is responsible for that policy, may be criticised with the utmost freedom.

IS THE AFFGHAN WAR AN IMPERIAL OR AN INDIAN WAR?

THE QUESTION, which heads this article, was the pivot upon which the whole debate in the House of Commons on the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan War turned. The representatives of the Government contended that it was an Indian war, and should therefore be paid for by India. The opposition speakers, and they represented we might say the intellect of the House, argued that it was an imperial war, and that the imperial exchequer ought therefore to bear the cost of it. It is edifying to observe that in the debate on the Vote of Censure the position assumed by the Government was entirely different. It then argued that the Affghan war was dictated by paramount considerations of imperial policy, and that if England's prestige and influence as a first class power were to be maintained, the present war could not be avoided. Thus Lord Cranbrook said: "The noble duke in his letter says he would never allow Russia to absorb Affghansthan. There is room for Russia and England in Central Asia, but there is not room for England and Russia in Affghansthan. That is only too true. The noble earl who when a Russian mission was received at Cabul can anticipate the lapse of 50 or 100 years before the question of danger to India can arise is indeed a minister of inactivity. Were we to blind ourselves to facts as he does, we might hear when it was too late the warning cry, "The Philistines be upon you;" and although we might then bring ruin upon others, we should also bring it certainly upon ourselves. (Cheers.)" The Lord Chancellor said:

"Let me give your lordships an illustration of what appears to me to be the position of Afghanistan. I would ask your lordship to suppose that the northern part of Scotland was not incorporated with England, and that it was held by an independent race very much less civilised than we—a race independent and warlike, and as numerous as the population of Afghanistan; and I would ask your lordship further to suppose that to the north of Scotland there was an extension of land representing somewhat the features of Central Asia, in which there was a power of great influence, of great strength, and of great energy, tending to move southwards. Let me ask your lordships further to suppose that between this country and Scotland there was a belt of mountains something like that to the south of Afghanistan, a belt of mountains with three or four passes, impassable except at those passes, and the passes were in the hands of the people of Scotland. If that were so and if, further than that, we began by having with the Sovereign ruling in Scotland a treaty of friendship and if we found afterwards that the treaty of friendship was acted upon in this way—the subjects of this country were not allowed to pass into Scotland, and we were utterly unacquainted with what was going on inside Scotland, and we had reason to believe that that was going on which might result in injury to this country—then I ask you this question; Would we herein this House—and I speak to those on one side as much as to those on the other—gravely and calmly discuss a point of diplomatic etiquette?"

Lord Beaconsfield remarked:

"Whatever may be the objections to the present north-western frontier of our Indian Empire, I have no doubt things would have gone on in the same way, members of the Indian Administration would have been equally conscious of the deficiencies of that frontier, and yet so difficult is the task of amending the frontier and so great are the obstacles which certainly present themselves, things would have gone on I dare say as they had gone on for 28 years, had it not been for the sudden appearance of Russia in the immediate vicinity of Afghanistan. I speak on that subject with frankness. It is no doubt much easier to speak of it now than it would have been a year ago or eight months ago. Eight months ago war was more than probable between this country and Russia; and a word might have precipitated that war. At present we know from the language of the gracious Speech from the Throne that Her Majesty's relations with all Powers are friendly, and they are not less friendly with Russia than with any other Power. I will say of the expedition which Russia was preparing in Central Asia at the time when she believed that war was inevitable between our country and herself—I will say at once that I hold that all those preparations on the part of Russia were perfectly allowable; and if war had occurred of course they would have contributed to bring about the ultimate result whatever it might have been. Had we been in the position of Russia, I doubt not we might have undertaken some enterprise of a similar kind. No doubt there were great many wild expressions uttered by persons of some authority. No doubt there have been dreams indulged in by individuals which were never realized. I dare say there are Russian officers who would not have disliked to have cooled the hoofs of their horses in the waters of the Indus; on the other hand, some English soldiers would have liked to have cooled their horses' hoofs in the Caspian. We may dismiss from our considerations all these dreams and wild expressions, and we can only say that if war had occurred between the two countries all the preparations in Central Asia against Great Britain and India were perfectly justifiable, and when it was found out that war was not to be made Her Majesty's Government made courteous representations to St. Petersburg, and it was impossible to have acted with more frankness. The Emperor of Russia said, "It is very true we did intend to injure you as much as we could on your Indian border, but war has not occurred. War I trust will not occur between Russia and England. We have already given orders for the troops to retire to their old stations beyond the Oxus; our Ambassador shall be merely considered as a provisional Ambassador on a mission of courtesy and as soon as possible he shall return. I think that was sufficient and satisfactory conduct on the part of Russia in regard to this matter. But it is totally impossible for us after all that has occurred, to leave things as they were. After you had found the Russian armies almost in sight of Afghanistan and their Embassy within the walls of Cabul you could not go on with the old system and indulge in the fancy that our frontier was becoming a secure frontier. In the circumstances it was therefore absolutely necessary to consider what course we should take."

Again:

It is a question which concerns the character and the influence of England in Europe. (Hear, hear.) And your conduct to-day will animate this country and encourage Europe if it be such as I would fain believe you are determined to accomplish.

It is thus clear that it was the Russian bugbear, which led to the present war. The Affghan business is thus regarded as a branch of the great Eastern Question of Europe in which England has a vital interest. And yet in the debate on the defrayal of the expenses of the Affghan war in the House of Commons speaker after speaker on the ministerial side got up and contended that the war was an Indian war and had no imperial issues whatever. Mr. Stanhope the Under-Secretary of State said that the present war was nothing more nor less than a mere frontier war, not at all dissimilar in principle from many other frontier wars in which India had been engaged. Lord George Hamilton, the Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs, was still more dogmatic. He maintained that it was an Indian

war, and that India should therefore be called upon to pay for it. Lord George continued:

Every member of the House would, he thought, say that the Afghan war of 1837 was an Indian war. There was a Liberal party in existence at that time, but he believed that they did not throw any portion of the cost of that war on the revenues of England. (Hear.) On that occasion our Government deliberately and intentionally interfered with the internal affairs of Afghanistan, and the policy they pursued was so Indian that the whole cost of the war was defrayed by that country. Since that time we had advanced until our frontiers touched those of Afghanistan; but that fact did not make the war less a matter of Indian concern. The hon. member for Hackney said that Lord Lytton stated that the frontier question was a visible part of the great Imperial question to be decided by the foreign policy of the Government. But who made it an Imperial question? It was Lord Lawrence, whose policy, which had failed, was this—that if we kept perfectly still the Afghan ruler would incline to us, not from love of us, but from greater fear of Russia but unfortunately, in 1869 Lord Lawrence suggested to the English Government that they should remonstrate with Russia and receive assurances from Russia as to what she intended doing in Central Asia; and it was then that the question of the frontiers of India came into prominence. The present war was, he considered, nothing less than a purely Indian question. Did any one suppose that we should be now at war with Afghanistan if we did not possess India? (Hear. hear.) He would go further and say that we should not have taken the interest we had done for the last 20 years in the Eastern Question if we had not possessed India. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if they were to strike a balance between the expenditure England had borne for India and that which India had borne for England, the result would be very much to the advantage of India. England was a great Eastern Power, and by expeditions and otherwise had incurred heavy expenses which she might have avoided had she not possessed her Indian Empire.

The comparative advantages of the union of England with India to the two countries involve a large question, which it is not necessary for us to discuss here. Lord George Hamilton argued that if England had not taken possession of India, it would not have been necessary for her to embark in this war. Well, if England had not planted her banner in India, it would not have been necessary to do many more things. But was it not the imperial interests of England, which prompted her to extend her dominion to the East, and is it not the protection of the same interests, which has so often entangled her in her relations with Russia? Why was the Crimean War of 1854 undertaken by England? Was it not for the sake of India? But was that war considered an Indian war? Was India called upon to pay for that war? Why was the struggle maintained by England last year in connection with the Russo-Turkish war? Was it not for the sake of India? Were not the British interests considered in jeopardy in the issues of that war, because Russia might stop her passage to Asia? Were not English armaments increased and fleets fitted out for the purpose of curbing Russia in her designs against India as represented in her aspirations to acquire the highest supremacy in Asia? But the cost of these warlike preparations was borne by England. The Premier honestly admitted that if Russia had not appeared on the scene there would have been no necessity for the rectification of our Indian frontier. Further, he might have said, though he did not choose to acknowledge it, that if the Amir Shere Ali had not thrown himself into the hands of Russia, but had accepted the proposals of England, there would have been no necessity for war with him. So according to the admissions of the leading representatives of the Government the Affghan war is a logical development of the exigencies of the imperial policy of England, that, in fact, the practical issue is whether England or Russia shall dominate in Affghansthan, and yet it was maintained that the war is a mere frontier war of India, and that the Indian treasury should therefore be charged with the cost of it. In party warfare language is not unfrequently turned and twisted just as it suits party purposes for the moment, but it is to be deeply regretted that India is dragged into the vortex of party politics. Say what the Government may now, with a view to save the English exchequer, the people of India cannot abandon their conviction that the Affghan war is an outcome of England's rivalry with Russia, and that justice requires that the English nation should bear the cost of this enterprise.

THE COST OF THE AFFGHAN WAR.

ALTHOUGH the Government by a majority of 110 carried their motion to charge the Indian revenue with the expenses of the Affghan War, we cannot but feel deeply grateful to those members of Parliament, who spoke for and supported with their votes the motion made on behalf of the poor tax-payers of India. Mr. Stanhope the Under-Secretary of State, moved the following motion:

"That Her Majesty, having directed a military expedition of her forces charged upon Indian revenues to be despatched against the Amir of Afghanistan, this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possessions."

Mr. Fawcett, the sightless champion of India, moved the following amendment:

"That this House is of opinion that it would be unjust that the revenues of India should be applied to defray the extraordinary expense of the military operations now being carried on against the Amir of Afghanistan."

The debate extended over two nights, and the intellect of the House was enlisted on the side of the amendment. Mr. Fawcett's speech was moderate, full of facts, to the point, and fraught with the warmest sympathy for the people of India. He said:

"That, war having been declared far more for Imperial than for Indian purposes, it was unjust and ungracious to say that India should pay every thing in the hope that at some future time some slight portion of her expenditure would be repaid to her out of the Imperial Exchequer. He was aware that some strong supporters of the Government were opposed to that policy, and it was a remarkable fact that during the late debate in another place every Conservative Peer who alluded to the subject strongly condemned the proposal that India should pay everything. Three noble lords who had held high offices in India took part in the debate. Two of them—Lords Lawrence and Northbrook—opposed the policy of the Government, but it was supported by Lord Napier of Ettrick, who, however, expressed himself as being entirely opposed to the idea of making India alone bear the charge of the war."

The Under-Secretary of State had stated that India would suffer, if she were brought within the meshes of English finance. Mr. Fawcett did not deny this. He said, "the Under-Secretary stated that nothing would be more unfortunate to the financial stability of India than that she should receive subventions from England, and in that view he entirely concurred." But the member for Hackney argued that "if this were an Imperial war, England was bound, both legally and equitably to pay for it; and he based this opinion on the 55th clause of the Government of India Act." When Lord Lytton came out to India he declared that, having had personal interviews on the subject with the Secretary of State for India, he had come determined to treat Indian frontier questions as indivisible parts of a great Imperial subject mainly to be determined by the foreign policy of Her Majesty's Government. Lord Beaconsfield himself had said that this war was not one which concerned the Khyber Pass or some small cantonment at Dakka or Jellalabad, but that it was one which concerned the influence and character of England in Europe. How, then, was it possible to escape the conclusion that this was an Imperial war? Could anything, Mr. Fawcett remarked, "be more unfair than that we should spend the money of the people of India to parade ourselves as a great Imperial Power? Imperialism could not long survive if it relied on money to be exacted from the miserable ryots and peasants of India. To make India pay for this war, instead of exhibiting England as a great European Power, would exhibit her as a mean, grasping, and selfish machine." Again: "He was aware that the cost of the first Afghan war was defrayed out of the Indian exchequer; but two wrongs did not make a right, and the circumstances of India at that time were entirely different from what they were now. An authority whom hon. members opposite would respect, speaking of that war said, if it had been undertaken to check Russia or to assert that Imperial position of England in Europe, he should like to know how England could possibly refuse to pay the bill. Those were the words of Lord Beaconsfield (Hear hear.)" Mr. Gladstone supported the amendment. It cheers our heart to see the great gladiator of debate take part in Indian discussions. He said:

"He (Mr. Gladstone) understood his hon. friend to express his desire clearly and unequivocally—and it was well it should be in the mind of the House—that the amendment should object to charging upon India the war expenses, not to the ordinary expenses of the forces engaged in the expedition. (Hear. hear) With respect to the motion itself, he did not think his hon. friend the Under-Secretary had quite explained to the House the great importance of the vote which he called upon them to give. His hon. friend had laid before the House what he called a very inadequate, but what appeared to be a very sanguine estimate of the expenses of this war up to the 1st of April; but the vote he called upon the House to give was not limited to the 1st of April. The motion thus modestly proposed was one under which the House was invited to part with its entire control over the direction of the war and the expenses connected with it. He did not know why this most important aspect of the war had never been presented to the House by his hon. friend the Under-Secretary."

Mr. Gladstone thus argued the legal point involved:

"He had stated on a former night that the Government had already broken the Act of Parliament, and that was his clear and deliberate view. In his opinion, there was no doubt about the historical accuracy of the statement that the purpose of this clause was to require the preliminary consent of Parliament to the issue of Indian money for the purposes of operations carried on by forces chargeable on India beyond the Indian frontier, except in certain special cases carefully defined. Though he should not refer at any length to the history of the clause, and he might say that its object was to prevent the issue of Indian moneys. He was himself the author of the clause and the present Lord Derby who was at that time Secretary for India, completely concurred with him as to the object of the clause. It was a mistake to suppose that an essential change was made in the House of Lords; it was not so in the view of the Government of that day. The object of this clause had been completely destroyed by the action of the present Government."

"The Under-Secretary said India had a great interest in this war. Yes, India had a ruinously heavy interest, he (Mr. Gladstone) was afraid, in this war. (Hear.) If the hon. gentleman was of opinion that this war was beneficial to India, one could not be surprised at the hon. gentleman thinking that India should pay for it; but if that was his opinion, he ought to say so plainly. If the hon. gentleman really believed the Russian mission was received by the Amir under circumstances of a hostile character, and that the Amir rejected the British mission with insult, he thought the hon. gentleman ought not to shirk the financial question and leave it to the future to solve the question by whom the expense of this war should be paid. (Hear.) He (Mr. Gladstone) thought this war was an unjust, unreasonable, and impolitic war (cheers), full of mischief to the future of India. God grant that its scope might be limited and its issue speedy. But with that view of the war he found himself thus circumstanced:—The Indian people had had nothing to do with this war. (Hear.) They were wholly guiltless, and had washed their hands of it. They had no representative in that House. Under these circumstances, seeing a war before him to which he was compelled reluctantly to attach such a character as that, he asked himself, could he bring himself to vote that the expense of this war which was wholly our act, should be placed upon India? He said, "No," and he would go into any assembly of taxpayers and would appeal to them to say "No" also. (Hear.) He was firmly persuaded that when they understood the facts they would say "No." (Hear.) He was persuaded that when they understood the facts and the real object and character of the war they would say that those who make war should pay for war. (Hear.) Those who sat on the Opposition side of the House had made their protest against the war. They were but a minority, and did not for the time represent the people of England. The majority represented the people of England. The people of England had chosen a certain Government, that certain Government had made a certian war; that war would entail certain charges. The Indian people had nothing whatever to do with the war; it was the act of the people of England, and they ought to pay the expense of the war."

Nobly said. The real points raised by Mr. Gladstone were not satisfactorily answered by any one of the ministerial speakers. He was followed by other speakers in support, among whom were Dr. Playfair, Sir H. James, and Mr. Childers, who deserve a prominent mention. The learned doctor said:

"It was all very well to contend that India should bear the whole expense of this war on the ground that local wars should be paid for out of local imposts; but this could not be correctly described as a local war in any sense. It was a war which had been entered upon in furtherance of our Imperial policy; a war which had grown out of an attempt to thrust the Sepoy into the politics of Europe. From being, as it was only last week, a war of the Cabinet, it had become a war of Imperial policy in that a majority of the House had decided in its favour, and therefore there could be, in his mind, no justification for paying the cost of it out of increased indirect taxation levied upon India, where such taxation weighed almost exclusively upon the bare necessaries of life and not upon its luxuries. All those who had official knowledge of the affairs of India agreed in saying that there was greater danger to India in increased taxation than in the shadowy Muscovite spectre seen, or supposed to be seen by some over the mountains of Afghanistan, but in sober earnest as unreal as the spectre of the Hartz mountains. The Chancellor of the Exchequer knew perfectly well that his Government would suffer severely in popularity if he were to state frankly and fearlessly that England was to bear a fair share of the cost of the war, because he knew that our people are already very heavily taxed in order to maintain the spirited policy of the Government, and this at a time when the commerce and every industry of the country are depressed, nay stagnant and paralyzed almost to an extent rarely exampled in our history. (Hear, Hear.) It was therefore convenient, for the Government to embody their intentions in a vague resolution which might mean either one of two very different things. The English people had returned a majority to Parliament to support the spirited foreign policy of the Government. This war was a part of that policy, and therefore the people ought to bear the cost of it. He had arrived at this conclusion with great reluctance, but having so made up his mind there was no course open to him but to support the amendment of his hon friend the member for Hackney."

Sir H. James remarked:

"There were reasons why it would be most inexpedient to give authority and power to the Government to place all this expenditure on the finances of India. I would tempt them to go to war with an almost unlimited supply of native troops, who were, in a sense, mercenary, and though in this case the war was conducted by a mixed race they had not

the burden cast upon them of paying for the war. There were other reasons specially applicable to India, which made this most dangerous at the present moment. The present Viceroy had taken a course which caused great irritation in India. He had claimed on the part of the Executive Government to interfere with the exercise of judicial discretion; he had interfered with the Vernacular Press of India and prevented the free expression of opinion through that Press. The taxation of India had also become most oppressive. It was upon such a people, in such a condition, that the Government asked by this resolution that the whole burden of the war should be thrown. He knew it would be answered that the resolution did not throw the whole of the burden upon the natives of India. He would rather that the natives of India should know what their real position was. It seemed to him worse for us to say, not that we were to bear the burden, or that India was to bear it, but that it was to be left to the Government to decide who should bear it. When this substantive proposition of the Under-Secretary was put that the Government should have that discretion, he would say "No" to it. He would not now enter upon the question whether the burden should be cast upon the two countries. It might be said that by the sympathy of both countries in this war benefit might accrue to India. That might be the case, but when he saw that the resolution gave the Government, apart from the sanction of Parliament, the power to throw the whole burden of this contest upon India, he could not bring himself to vote for it."

Mr. Childers said:

"They had been called together to discuss a mere question of Indian frontier and pass a resolution which prejudged nothing. If that was so, he asked why they had been called in so unusual a manner to discuss so trifling a matter. (Hear, hear.) It was said this resolution amounted to nothing more than a permission, under the Act for the Government of India, to the Indian Exchequer to make certain advances in connexion with this war. It concluded nothing—whether it should be converted into a permanent charge either upon the British or Indian Exchequer. Now, he believed that doctrine was altogether unsound. On the contrary, the resolution was an absolute and unlimited vote of credit on the Indian Exchequer for the whole expense of the war. A resolution of this kind was precedent for all time, and it was necessary to be extremely cautious in framing it. The resolution said, "that this House consents that the revenues of India shall be applied to defray the expenses of the military operations which may be carried on beyond the external frontiers of Her Majesty's Indian possesions." What he wished to ask the Government was simply this, whether there was the smallest authority in any financial resolution adopted by Parliament either in present or past times for the word "defray" being applicable to anything else but an absolute charge on the revenue? (Hear, hear.) It so happened that at the end of the 56th section the word "defray" occured again. It said that the pay and expenses incident to Her Majesty's military and naval forces in India should be defrayed out of the revenues of India. There could be no question whatever that when authority was given to defray a charge the authority to defray it was absolute, and that the word was never used for a temporary charge. (Hear.)"

It would be thus seen that right, reason, law, and equity were on the side of India, but the Government gloried in its majority in the House, and so it triumphantly carried the amendment. But it is fortunate for India that the question has not been finally decided. It may be re-opened at the next session of Parliament. If therefore our countrymen wish to strengthen the hands of their friends in Parliament they ought to send up a petition to Parliament from all parts of the country without delay. Their case is a righteous one, and if they lose it let it not be said that they lost it because they did not speak out.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL ON THE AFFGHAN WAR.

IT affords us great satisfaction to observe that the statesmen, who are the custodians of India's interests in the Indian Council, have not been forgetful of their solemn and sacred charge. Five members have recorded their opinions on the liability of India to pay the expenses of the Affghan War, viz., Sir Erskine Perry, Sir Barrow Ellis, Sir Robert Montgomery, Mr. Dalyell, and Sir William Muir. Two members, Sir Frederick Halliday and Sir Henry Norman were absent. The immediate question was the increase of the Native Army by 15,000 men; the Council supported the proposition as a matter of necessity, but the four members we have named protested against the application of the Indian revenue to the purposes of the Affghan War. Sir Erskine Perry, who generally takes the lead in defending the interests of India, writes:

"It is the first opportunity that has been given to the Council of India to express an opinion as to the justice or expediency of the war, and I regret that it has arisen now. I should have preferred that when the Secretary of State was asked in Parliament, 'What are the views of your Council on the subject?, he should have been able to reply, "I don't know; the law does not compel me to consult them; and I have not consulted them' This places us, no doubt, in a rather humiliating position, and it is strange that we are the only body of men in the United Kingdom who have been precluded from expressing our opinions either to Government or to the public on this momentous question. Still it is the position assigned to us by law, and, at all events, it relieves us of all responsibility.

"I will not dilate on the justice or injustice of the war, if it is justifiable, it is as on European grounds on broad views of Continental policy, subjects on which I have no special information, nor the slightest authority to speak. I will only say as a jurist that I have been shocked at the doctrine lately put forth by high legal authority, that the main principles of international law are not applicable to the East. Those principles are founded on large views of morality and justice, and if it is forbidden to a civilised Power in Europe to use poisoned weapons, to shell defenceless towns, to massacre or enslaven prisoners, to invade a weak State because the possession of it would be convenient to the captor, according to my judgment, these proceedings are equally forbidden to a civilised Power in Asia.

Sir Erskine thus delivers himself on the question of the defrayal of the expenses of the war from the Indian exchequer:

"But I deny absolutely that the interests of India demand a war. Lord Lytton has told us, more than once, that the Central Asian question is not an Indian but a European question, that it depends on the policy of the cabinet. I bow to the reasoning, the soundness of which I am not in a position to judge, but as an Indian politician charged by Parliament with the protection of the revenues of India, I maintain that it is unjust to throw any of the cost of an Imperial policy on the revenues of that extremely poor country.

"But, what principally disturbs my mind is the future burden that will be imposed on Indian resources by our Afghan conquests. If England pays, as she ought to do, the whole charge of the war, this will be but a small amount of the expenditure which even the most successful Afghan campaign will necessitate. Suppose that the war costs even twenty millions sterling, this would involve a charge on English revenues of between £600,000 and £700,000 a year. But if we shall be led on, as I greatly fear we shall, by military and political exigencies, to occupy or annex Afghanistan, the charge on Indian revenues of such an occupation has never been estimated at less than three or four millions annually. Not one farthing of this can ever be expected from England.

Sir Barrow Ellis says:

"It is not for me to justify the war, nor to seek to determine the causes that have led to it, except in so far as they bear on the question whether the charge ought to be borne by Indian revenues or by the Imperial Treasury. Had the war been undertaken on account of aggression by Sher-Ali, or because the Afghans menaced the peace and security of India, then doubtless, at whatever cost, the charge would fairly have been debitable to India; but surely no one would allege these to be the causes of the war. It is not anything that Shere Ali has said or done that *per se* justifies the extreme step of declaring a war that must at best cost much money and many valuable lives. The war is clearly the outcome of events in Europe, and the necessity for it has arisen from Russia, which action, again, was devised as a support to schemes in Europe; it is thus in the interests of the Empire and in furtherance of European policy that the war has been brought about, and it is in these considerations that its justification must be found.

"I trust, therefore, that it will be borne in mind that the mere fact of the *locale* being on the Indian frontier ought not to be made an excuse for placing a new burden upon India. In any case substantial aid will be freely given by India in the supply of war material, and in meeting the ordinary cost of a large portion of the troops engaged; the additional charges involved ought to be accepted by the British nation, and this liability I doubt not, will be generally recognised. The people of India are unrepresented, and it is the more incumbent, therefore, that the British nation should impose on India no charge of this kind that is not just, and beyond challenge. Taxation is already as heavy in India as it can well be, and the people will feel the more new taxes, which in any case would cause grave dissatisfaction—not to say discontent—when the imposition of such taxes is due to an expenditure which ought in fairness to be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, and not by the already over-weighted Indian tax-payer.

Sir Robert Montgomery writes:

"It must be remembered that the origin of the complications in Afghanistan was in the pressure put by the English Government upon Russia in Europe. If this pressure had not led the Russians to interfere in Afghanistan, it is highly improbable that any war against that country would have been necessary.

"The war is for Imperial purposes, beyond the boundaries of India, and I hold that, as in the war with Abyssinia, so in this war, all extraordinary charges and all charges for troops replaced, should be paid by the Imperial Government.

"The course of events during and after the conclusion of the war may necessitate a considerable permanent addition to the military, civil, political, and administrative charges of India. This increase should be shared by the Imperial Government.

Mr. Dalyell would divide the expenses between the Indian Government and the Imperial Government. Sir William Muir writes:

"The present consideration is, Who is responsible for the cost of the war? I wish briefly to explain why I think the British nation is. "I will first notice the position created by Lord Lytton's earlier action. The policy of his predecessors reversed, the Viceroy pressed a British Resident on Afghanistan; and this being declined we withdrew, and left the Ameer to his own devices entirely isolated from our alliance and support.

"Hitherto the Ameer (making due allowance for his morose and intractable temper) had been not unfriendly, communicating as he did to us the letters received from Russian officers and his replies. Certainly up to that time he had entertained the utmost distrust and fear of Russia, and has looked to us for support against aggression from that quarter. Now when the native embassy was withdrawn and diplomatic relations with the Viceroy suspended, he maintained all round a sullen reserve, making no advance from any quarter.

'So strong was this feeling that though cast adrift and greatly irritated by us, the Ameer, for above a year, and up to a comparatively recent period, showed no symptoms whatever of drawing towards Russia. And so he would have remained, as far as we have the means of judging, in sullen isolation but for the events which transpired on the conclusion of the Turkish war.

"That was an affair in which India had small concern. The citadel of Eastern Europe was in check, and the British Government moved to release it. It was again, as a counter-move that Russia stretched her hand out in the far East to touch us in what she conceived our tenderest and most vulnerable point. Thus it was a matter arising out of British interest, dependent, at least, on the balance of power in Europe and having relation to India only in so far as the power and prestige of her protector was involved, which originated the war. A Russian mission was sent to Cabul; the Ameer deserted by us, was unable longer to maintain his isolated position, and so he fell into the hands of Russia. But it was a European, not an Indian cause which led to this.

"It may be replied that it was Lord Lytton's previous action, taken in the interest of India which was, if not directly, yet immediately, the real ground of hostilities. If the native embassy had not been withdrawn and diplomatic communication thus broken off, the catastrophe (it might be urged) would in all probability never have occurred. We should have maintained our influence with the Court of Cabul, and have expostulated with the Ameer on his attitude towards Russia (if, indeed, such attitude would in that case have been possible at all); and the Ameer, no doubt, as in all previous times, would have been amenable to our friendly reclamation.

"All this may be true; and yet the fact remains that, however unsatisfactory the state of isolation into which Lord Lytton's action had thrown Ameer, there is every reason to believe that in such state of isolation he would to this moment have remained, but for the *contretemps* in Europe. Undoubtedly India is responsible for all acts done in her behalf, whether wise or just or the reverse. Still while, as in the present case, war is attributable, proximately at all events, to action taken not for India, but for European, interests, would it be fair to charge the cost of such a war on India? It certainly would not be generous.

In the utterances in the House of Commons, which we have noticed separately, and in the dissents recorded by these members of the Indian Council, the tax-payers of India have this satisfaction that there are good men and true, who do think for them, feel for them, and when necessary fight for them. Indeed, they could not have expressed themselves more clearly, ably, and strongly than these noble-hearted Englishmen, who conscious of their sacred responsibility, thus lent them a tongue. True, they are unrepresented in England, but they have worthy and valiant representatives in these high souled and right-minded Englishmen. They have, however, one duty to perform. They should strengthen their hands as much as possible.

THE ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

ABOUT fifteen years ago Lord Lawrence, whilst Governor General of India, had promised to do something for the improvement of the position and prospects of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Bengal Presidency. The question was urged upon him with considerable earnestness by Sir Cecil Beadon, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by Mr. Eden, the then Bengal Secretary, and Lord Lawrence, though not much disposed to advance educated natives, felt the injustice and hardships under which the unfortunate Indian medical men laboured. The scale of pay to which they were eligible had been fixed at a time when rice was selling at one rupee and eight annas a maund, and all other necessaries of life at about 75 per cent. less than the present rates, Lord Lawrence carefully examined their case and though a rigid economizer whenever natives were concerned, admitted that they had good claims to the consideration of Government. It was pointed out to His Lordship that all other classes of public servants in India had received due consideration, but that the subordinate medical service alone remained uncared-for. The covenanted civilians have received liberal leave and pension allowances, and in some cases the rates of their pay have been increased. The military have over and over been treated with substantial tokens of consideration. The European medical service has received a recognition of its claims. The European members of the educational service occupy quite a vantage ground, while the subordinate education service, thanks to Sir Ashley Eden, is about to receive some modicum of justice, long promised to but hitherto withheld from them. The uncovenanted judicial service has been placed on a far better position that it originally occupied, while the subordinate executive service is fairly well off. The ministerial establishments in the Public Offices have been graded and their prospects have been greatly improved. The Police service has been reorganized on a liberal scale. Even the Mofussil amla have not been neglected. But the poor Assistant Surgeons—their name has been lately changed, but a mere change of name does not quench hunger or thirst—

remain unattended to and uncared for. Far from improving the position and prospects of the Assistant Surgeons we are no less surprised than sorry to hear that a proposal is now before the Hospital Commission to the effect that the Assistant Surgeons in Government employ would not be permitted to carry on private practice. We have heard two versions of this rumour. The first is that only resident Assistant Surgeons will not be permitted to carry on private practice, and the second that all Assistant Surgeons in the service of Government will not be allowed this privilege. Probably the first is the correct version, but the effect of either measure would practically be the same. Almost all Assistant Surgeons in the Mofussil are resident surgeons, for they are in charge of dispensaries, and whether they reside in the dispensary premises or not, they are looked upon as resident surgeons. The only medical men, who are not resident surgeons, are the teachers in the vernacular medical schools, not in charge of hospitals, but their number is very limited. Thus if the proposal under notice be adopted, it will affect almost the whole body of native assistant surgeons. We have endeavoured to shew above the injustice and hardships inflicted upon the Native Assistant Surgeons in consequence of the absence of any improvement in their position and prospects, while all other classess of public servants have progressed. The only compensation which they had was the privilege of private practice. It is observable that except in Calcutta and in a few Mofussil Towns the field for practice is exceedingly limited. In the interior an Assistant Surgeon can hardly make even Rs. 25 a month; the calls are so few and far between, the people so poor, the demand for medical relief under the European system so limited, and the supply of Europe medicines so inadequate, that whatever the pecuniary value of the privilege of private practice to the majority of the Assistant Surgeons, it makes a very slight compensation for their very inadequate pay, not to say that with their miserable pay they have to pass periodical examinations for promotion, which is required of no other branch of the public service. But if this privilege be taken away from them, to what a deplorable position would they be reduced! It is a fair question to ask—should this privilege be continued to the detriment of the public service? Our answer is—no! But has the present practice been attended with disadvantage to the public service? Have the Assistant Surgeons been found to neglect their public duties in order to fill their own pockets? Do they not generally employ their leisure hours for private practice? Are they not liable to be reported by their official superiors and punished by Government if they are discovered to have neglected their public duties? Why then take away this dearly prized privilege from them? It should also be remembered that the grant of this privilege to the Assistant Surgeons is a public benefit. Except in a few centres of commerce and wealth the Mofussil, as a rule, cannot afford to support independent medical practitioners; and if the Assistant Surgeons be deprived of the privilege of private practice, the community at large will suffer. The agency for affording medical relief under the European system will be reduced, and the poorer classes will find it extremely difficult to obtain it. This is a result, which the Government ought not by its own short-sighted policy force upon the country. We do not think the proposed measure will prove economical, for if the Government should withdraw from the Assistant Surgeons in its employ the privilege of practice, it should in common fairness compensate them the loss, which will be thus inflicted upon them. When they entered the Government service, they did so on the distinct understanding that they would be allowed to obtain extra remuneration by private practice, and if no compensation be given them for the loss of this privilege, it will be gross breach of faith with them. But in giving them compensation the Government must incur a heavy additional expenditure. The best course for the Government in the matter, in our humble opinion, is not to interfere with the privilege of private practice enjoyed by the Assistant Surgeons.

NATIVE ENGINEERS.

We are exceedingly glad to observe that the attention of the Lieutenant Governor has been drawn to the regulation of Road Cess expenditure. We drew attention to this subject sometime ago, and it affords us great satisfaction to find that it has not escaped the consideration of His Honor. In a Resolution published in the last *Calcutta Gazette* His Honor remarks: "The establishments of District Committees are for two purposes—first, for carrying out the provisions of the Act in regard to collecting the cess, and other matters under the Collector; secondly, for Engineering and other establishments appointed by the Committees under the provisions of the Act. An analysis of the cost of the District Establishments shows instances of great variation in the cost of the first class of establishments as compared with the amount of cess they collect. The actual expenditure in 1876-77 on establishments of the second class, that is establishments of all sorts for working the Act under the control of the Committees, has varied in the different districts from Rs. 1,331 to Rs. 21,993 per annum, and the percentages of the establishments on the outlay on the works carried out by the Committees has varied from 9·5 to 49·63. The estimated cost of such establishment for 1877-78 has varied from Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 27,288 with a percentage as above ranging from 9·54 to 23·56." The same variation is observable in the cost of the engineering establishment, and the tendency is increase of expenditure. The Lieutenant Governor remarks: "This matter does not appear to have received the attention it deserves. The salaries appear to have been generally regulated by the scale of those of the Public works Department, increased in some instances by the addition of the sums necessary to induce officers of the department to serve Committees, and the amount required as an officer's contribution for Government pension. The Lieutenant Governor is satisfied that in many instances Committees might obtain such service as they now obtain at less cost, if salaries were fixed with some care, and with the object of limiting salaries to what is essential." His Honor continues:

"The salaries of the establishments of the Public Works Department were fixed with reference to a proper remuneration for European service, and were calculated with the view of attracting European Engineers to serve in India; such a scale was obviously not necessary to secure the services of native Engineers, and native labour should of course be paid for at the value of the local labour market. If competent native Engineers can easily be obtained at salaries of Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 a month, it is sheer waste of money to pay them Rs 700 or Rs. 800 a month, because this is the scale of pay of European Engineers serving in a foreign country. It is clearly much more to the advantage of a Road Cess Committee to have three or four competent native Engineers than one European, if they can be procured at the same expenditure of money which is often the case.

Sir Ashley Eden is strongly of opinion that native agency should be employed to as large an extent as possible in the public service on salaries fixed with reference to the real cost of labour in the country; and when a competent native Engineer can be found expensive European agency should never be employed; and he requests that, in making future arrangements and fixing salaries, Committees will bear this principle in mind. It will not be possible to give entire effect to such a principle immediately because there is not at present sufficient native agency available for carrying it out; but it is desirable that the principle should be recognised, that the salaries should be fixed with reference to indigenous service, that the European employes of District Committees should realize that it exists, and that the employment of Europeans will decrease as qualified natives become available.

A great improvement is now taking place in native agency of the higher class. For some time past young native gentlemen, who have theoretically qualified as Engineers in the Presidency Civil Engineering College, have been engaged in obtaining practical knowledge in brick-making, and in workshops where they acquire personal experience of the various handicrafts. Some who have already passed through this course have received temporary appointments in the Public Works Department, and are gaining experience in road and other work.

It is the Lieutenant-Governor's intention to continue these temporary appointments as far as may be practicable. The youths will thus obtain experience and practice, and this body of temporary officers will form a source from which qualified natives will be available for district appointments. When appointed to district situations these officers will cease to be servants of Government, and Committees will be troubled by no considerations connected with Government pension. They should be engaged on terms which may be agreed upon as sufficient for the actual services to be rendered and without reference to any other consideration.

In the meantime there are many natives of general knowledge and experience in the lower grades of the department perfectly competent efficiently to discharge the duties of District Engineer. There seems to be no doubt that native engineers are qualified for the ordinary duties of District Engineer, and with Government Engineers whose special province it is to look after the professional aspect of each question and to assist Chairmen and Committees, as members of the Committee as much as lies in their power, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, as the rule, district works could be efficiently carried on by native agency. It would be easy to provide by a special arrangement with the Public Work Department for any unusual work which might be beyond the District Engineer's skill."

We entirely agree. But the Lieutenant Governor should do something more than record a Resolution, which not unfrequently proves a dead letter. We think the appointments ought to rest with the Government. Let the nominations be made by the Road Cess Committee, but let confirmation be made by Government. If the law does not give the necessary power to Government, it should be amended in that respect. But we would go further. We are of opinion that the scale of establishments for the Road Cess Committee should be subject to the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor. Practically the Committee do little. The Collector does every thing, and the Committee say—*jo hookum*! Now there are Collectors and Collectors. Many of them cannot give up the sweets of patronage, and they not unfrequently go on increasing establishments regardless of expenditure. Some effective measures ought to be taken to put an end to such abuses.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

We understand that at the coming Chapter of the Star of India Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Strachey will be invested with the insignia of Grand Commander, and Sir Ashley Eden and Sir Stuart Bayley with those of Knight Commander.

We are requested to draw attention to an advertizement in another column announcing reduced rates of admission to the Fine Arts Exhibition. We may mention that a very large number of pictures received too late to be hung up before the opening day have since been added to the exhibition, which now numbers over 400 works of art, some of which are of really high excellence.

We understand that the Bengal Hospitals Committee have submitted their report. Their recommendations have not transpired, but it is believed that a large reduction of expenditure will be effected. The Committee are now carrying on an enquiry into the condition and expenditure of Medical schools in Bengal.

We have received several complaints from gentlemen of high position, both Native and European, regarding the new mode of invitations to Government House by a general notification. Invitations to Garden Parties are now-a-days made by a general notification, and since last year the invitations to the Chapter of the Star of India are similarly issued. It is said that the imperial *regime* is moulding Court etiquette in India on the model of England. Whatever the motive of the new system, we think it necessary to mention that it is not in accord with Indian feeling on the subject, and that it is repugnant to the oriental mind to invite one's self in by writing in for an invitation. We can believe that the novel method has been adopted without meaning the slightest offence to the *amour propre* of any body; probably it has originated

from a desire to avoid labour and trouble. But surely that cannot be a good reason for making an alteration which is so repugnant to Indian feeling. What does His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who is well acquainted with Indian customs and feelings, do in matters of this kind? His Honor holds Garden Parties, but issues invitations. The work for the Military Secretary's office is easy enough; there is a list of persons, who are considered eligible to Government House parties, and it ought to be a guide for him. In order to fix the number of seats, those who may be invited may be asked to intimate by a certain day whether they would accept the invitation or not, and others may be invited in the room of those who may not wish to come. We are told that last year a member of the Executive Council refused to attend the Chapter because he considered it *infra dig*, and justly so, that he should have to write in for a ticket of admission. In order to spare the feelings of "superior officers" of Government the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, we hear, has addressed them a circular enquiring as to the number of tickets they may require, but why should not the same consideration be shewn to non-official gentlemen of position?

THE RESULTS of the last University Examinations have been published in the *Gazette of India*. We give below a statement shewing the results of the different Colleges at the First Arts Examination:

COLLEGE.	1st Dn.	2nd Dn.	3rd Dn.	COLLEGE.	1st Dn.	2nd Dn.	3rd Dn.
Presidency College	13	21	14	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipore ...	1	5	2
Canning College, Lucknow ...	4	8	1	Baulea High School	1	1	1
St. Xavier's College.	4	1	0	Free Church Institution, Calcutta ...	0	5	3
Metropolitan Insta.	4	10	6	Cathedral College ...	0	4	1
General Assembly's Institution ...	2	12	9	Midnapore H. School	0	2	0
Lahore College...	3	5	2	Berhampore College	0	3	2
Sanskrit ,, ...	3	2	4	Ajmere College ...	0	1	0
Krishnagar College.	2	0	0	BishopCotton School	0	1	1
Jubbulpore High School... ...	2	5	2	Jeypore College ...	0	1	0
Muir College ...	2	4	0	Chittagong H.School	0	2	1
Dovcton ,, ...	1	0	0	St. John's College, Agra... ...	0	1	0
Dacca ,, ...	4	4	3	St. Thomas' College, Colombo	0	0	1
Patna ,, ...	3	3	4	L. M. S. H. School, Benares... ...	0	0	1
Hugli ,, ...	7	9	10				
Benares ,, ...	4	3	0				
Cuttack ,, ...	1	4	3				

Besides the above three ex students and one teacher.

In the Entrance Examination 1098 candidates have passed, of whom 157 in the first division, 506 in the second division and 235 in the third division. The Hindu and Hare's Schools have turned out the largest number of successful candidates, the former 37 and the latter 29, of these 15 Hindu School and 12 Hare School students have passed in the first division. The Hindu School has thus beaten Hare School. The results exhibited by the Metropolitan Institution are also very creditable. From both branches of the Institution 45 candidates have passed, of whom 18 belong to the Shampooker Branch. We reserve further remarks for a future issue.

WE ARE exceedingly glad to learn that the success, which has attended the labours of Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara in promoting high education in Calcutta, has induced him to add B. A classes to the Metropolitan Institution. Seven years ago he established the First Arts classes. At the time doubts were expressed as to whether an Arts College, under an exclusive native management, would prove successful, but the high place, which the Metropolitan Institution has invariably occupied in the University Examinations for the past few years, has wholly dispelled those doubts. We give below a statement of the results of the First Arts Examination for the last five years:

Year,	No of passed candidates	No of Government scholarships obtained.
1874 ...	8 ...	4
1875 ...	12 ...	2
1876 ...	32 ...	3
1877 ...	18 ...	5
1878 ...	20 ...	not known.

The Metropolitan Institution has on its staff some of the best graduates of the University, and the personal supervision of that veteran educationist, Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara, is invaluable. The gradual development of the Metropolitan Institution from an elementary school into a First Class College is a matter of national congratulation. We hear that the Syndicate of the University have backed the application of Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagara for the affiliation of the proposed B. A. classes of his Institution to the University, and it has been sent up to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council for formal sanction. We hope the necessary sanction will be given speedily in order to enable the manager to complete his arrangements. Need we say that the new classes deserve the warmest support of our countrymen, who feel interested in national exertions for the advancement of high education.

THERE is a general feeling among the friends and admirers of the late Kaviraj Romanath Sen, whose untimely death it was our mournful duty to announce last week, that some steps should be taken to do honor to his memory. We fully share this feeling and would be exceedingly glad to co-operate in the furtherance of this amiable object. Two questions have been put to us—1stly what should be done, and 2ndly how should it be done? We stated last week that notwithstanding the extensive professional practice of the lamented deceased his open-handed charity left no provision for his family, who are in a helpless condition, so much so that if they are not assisted in liquidating their debts their very dwelling-house may be sold. We cannot therefore better honor his memory than by discharging his debts and setting his house free. The debts, we are told, amount to about Rs. 6000; if the public subscriptions which it is proposed to raise should leave a surplus after liquidating the debts it might be applied to the establishment of a memorial. But the first object of the movers should be to pay off the debts. It is not necessary to make fuss or noise, to hold meetings and deliver speeches; the promoters of the movement should go direct to work. We are of opinion that they should divide the town and the Mofussil into certain sections and each should take charge of a section and try to raise what he can within the limits of his own section, and after a sufficient sum has been collected, a meeting of the subscribers may be held for the disposal of the subscriptions. For our part we shall be glad to receive subscriptions from gentlemen in the town as well as in the interior. We shall also be glad to publish the names of those gentlemen, who may volunteer their services as secretaries to particular sections.

THE JUDGMENT of Mr. Nolan in the Sailors case has been published. We give it below:

In this case the direct evidence that the complainant was thrown overboard is uncontradicted by any witness; and that the suggestion that he may have fallen by accident is not in argument reconciled with the fact of his having complained. What motive had he to get up a false case? I am satisfied with the identification of the accused by three of the crew, though they appear to have had some quarrel with the ship's officers.

I consider it an extenuating circumstance that the complainant was on board at improper time, and was not in a position to leave when ordered. But pitching over an intruder into the Hughli is an act which must be punished, as it is highly dangerous. The defendant George is fined Rs. 200, and Jemieson Rs. 100, in default of the payment of the fine to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Of the proceeds of the fine, 95 rupees will be paid to complainant as his expenses as per his account, and 10 rupees compensation.

The judgment we are sorry to say does not improve the matter at all. The extenuating circumstance mentioned by Mr. Nolan in favour of the accused was no extenuation whatever. It is the practice of ship sircars to visit ships and steamers with letters of introduction, and they are invariably allowed to return to Calcutta in the vessels they overtake. We are informed that an offer was made to the sircar or his master for a compromise on payment of Rs. 500, but both very properly refused to accept it. The Magistrate has however let off the defendants on fines aggregating Rs. 300!

We are glad to observe that our morning contemporaries have noticed this case in the right spirit. The *Englishman* says:

No one who knows Mr. Nolan will suspect that this extraordinary leniency was due to race-feeling. His greatest friend however, could hardly escape the conclusion that it argues either a most singular aberration of judgment, or a lack of the power to estimate the gravity of an offence, incompatible with the satisfactory discharge of magisterial duties.

As compared with the culpability of the man who deals another a slight blow, and, owing to latent conditions beyond his cognizance, thereby unwittingly causes his death, that of the defendants in the case under notice is incomparably great. The sentence inflicted seems to show that Mr. Nolan regarded the act of the defendants as the more venial of the two.

We can only hope that the case has been misreported, or, at least, that there were extenuating circumstances which have not been published."

The published judgment shews that the extenuating circumstance mentioned by Mr. Nolan is simply ridiculous. The *Indian Daily News* remarks:

It is an extraordinary decision; and amongst other enquiries suggests these:—Would it be lawful to try and murder a man travelling by express train going 60 miles an hour, when that train was not drawn up at some station platform? Or would it be a criminal offence to fire a pistol at a man on horse-back when his horse was standing still, and a mere matter of 100 rupees fine if the man happened to be cantering? We have no desire just now to compare the relative merits and capabilities of ships and trains and horses from a murdering point of view; but it occurs to us that where there is deliberate intention shown to murder a man, fines of 100 or 200 ruppees on the men who try to commit the murder are a ridiculous farce. That might not matter much if such sentences did not carry with them encouragement to other ruffians to go and do likewise.

Mr. Nolan doubtless now regrets his own decision.

MR. COCKERELL'S STAMP BILL was passed at the last sitting of the Vice-regal Council. The alteration made regarding the stamp duty payable for powers of attorney was thus referred to by him:

The committee had provided that where the number of persons appointed under one power of attorney exceeded the reasonable allowance, and by the reasonable allowance he meant ten persons, an extra rupee should be levied upon every extra person appointed by it. The provision was novel certainly. It could not derive any support from English law on the subject, But then the practice in England was very different. A single power of attorney for general purposes in favor of a very large number of persons, was very rarely if ever met with. But in this country they had instances where 116 and 85 persons were appointed by one power of attorney. And the local revenue authorities, after considering that this was an abuse, had ordered that the number of persons appointed under a power of attorney should not exceed a single person. That order had to be withdrawn. But there was no doubt that the extent to which powers of attorney were being made to cover a number of persons, did require some restriction; and the best mode of legislating on the subject was the way in which it was proposed to deal with it in this Bill, namely, to make the money chargeable on a power of attorney, depend on the number of persons appointed by it. The enhanced rate would fall only on persons who could very well afford to pay it. Those who had to appoint a very large number of persons under a general power of attorney were those who had property situated in a very large number of places, and the presumption, therefore, was that they could very well afford to bear the extra taxation which this change in the law would cause.

We are glad that the question has been definitely settled.

ON TUESDAY LAST, a large and influential meeting of merchants and mill-owners was held at the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. George Yule presiding. The speaker spoke strongly against legislative interference between labour and capital. We make the following extract from his speech:

"It must be obvious to every one, that in maintaining the interests of those who worked for them they maintained their own interests. (Hear hear). If they were blind to them, they were only shutting their own interests out. If a child was poor and penniless, it was better for it to work and get food than for it to die of starvation. There were cases where children under such circumstances flocked to the factories and made themselves useful, and but for the return they received for their labour, they would have perished of hunger. Indeed, very young children had made themselves very useful. Well, if this Bill became law, children under the age provided in the Bill, would be cut off from earning anything, and would have to live on charity. The philanthropical gentlemen who got up the Bill could not see the advantage of such young people getting their living. They would allow them to die of starvation,

and in the statistical returns shew that they had been killed by epidemic fever, dysentery or some other disease, when the real cause of death was starvation. (Hear, hear). It was they and not the Legislature that were advocating the interests of the laborers for the good of the community."

We entirely concur. No case has been made out for legislative interference. The pressure has evidently come from Manchester and the Exeter Hall, but the Government of India ought to look to the interests of India and not to those of Manchester. We hope both Europeans and Natives will combine and make a united protest against the proposed measure.

WE UNDERSTAND that some of the Law Lectureships in the Presidency College are about to become vacant. We do not know what arrangements are in contemplation, but we hope that whoever may be appointed lecturer on Hindu Law, he will be one, who can trace his knowledge to the fountain source, we mean Sanskrit. The late Dr. Goldstucker, in a very able paper written just before his death, said that the interpretation of the Hindu law by the Indian courts could not but be defective, because the knowledge of the judges was second hand. Now the professor of Hindu law should not at any rate be a man acquiring his knowledge second-hand. We believe competent persons are not wanting, who have mastered the Hindu law through original texts, and their claims ought to be taken into consideration in making new arrangements.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE of Furrackabad has been dismissed the service by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. The following is His Honor's order :

On a review of the whole case the majority of the Hon'ble Court were of opinion that Pandit Rai Har Sahay "should on no account be allowed to retain his appointment." The Hon'ble Judges were then asked to consider whether, having regard to the fact that inasmuch as dismissal from Government employ would involve forfeiture of pension, a lighter punishment of such as degradation to a 2nd Grade Munsifi with a bar on promotion for one or more years might be sufficient to meet the justice of the case. To this suggestion the Hon'ble the Chief Justice replied that he and those Judges of the High Court who formed the majority, still considered that Pandit Rai Har Sahay ought not to be allowed to return to the judicial service of these provinces in any grade or position, as he would not be received in any district with the respect and consideration which are essential to offical usefulness. In accordance, therefore, with this opinion of the majority of the High Court, His Honour directs that Pandit Rai Har Sahay be dismissed from the service of Government.

The Subordinate Judge had applied for a Commission of Enquiry, but his application has been refused. The *Pioneer*, which defends the action of Government, gives the following version of the case :

"The Subordinate Judge called on Mr. Saunders about 11 A. M. and sent in his name. Mr. Saunders sent out word that he was just going to cutchery and would see him there. Then the Pundit seems to have disputed with the chuprassies, declaring that he would see Mr. Saunders then and there. Then Mr. Saunders went out and told him to go away, and that he would see him in cutcherry. At this point in the story the Pundit's and Mr. Saunders' accounts of what took place, diverge widely. The Pundit says Mr. Saunders assailed him "with feet and hands" and used abusive language. Mr. Saunders declares this to be absolutely and utterly false, that he used polite forms of speech and no violence, but that the Subordinate Judge rushed at him and struck him two blows on the chest. The Police, the Magistrate, and the Civil Doctor were sent for. The Magistrate, Mr. Watts, held an informal inquiry on the spot, examining the eye-witnesses, and reports that the assault was committed entirely without provocation. In his own subsequent written accounts of the case, the Subordinate Judge makes his position very hopeless by not only asserting that Mr. Saunders assaulted him, which in face of the evidence is incredible, but by denying that he assaulted Mr. Saunders, which is ridiculous. It comes out indirectly from his wandering statements that he conceives Mr. Saunders to have had a grudge against him about some wretched matter connected with the dismissal or appointment of an inferior native official.

In the absence of the papers relating to the case we cannot of course pronounce an opinion on the facts, but assuming that the Subordinate Judge had totally forgotten himself in committing the assault, is the punishment awarded proportionate to the offence committed? Here was an officer, who had served the Government, with approbation for more than twenty years, but no consideration is paid to his past services, because in a weak moment he proved a victim of his own temper. Are there not cases in which similar betrayal of temper has been condoned? Did not the other day a *fracas* occur between two educational officers in Bengal, and what notice did the Government take of it? If the Subordinate Judge should have been punished, he might have been suspended or degraded and transferred to some other district. The punishment we repeat is grossly disproportionate to the offence committed.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

Jelalabad January 9th.—There is no truth in the rumour that an advance is to be made at an early date on Kabul, or that a Mission is to be sent before. A letter was despatched to Yakub Khan by Major Cavagnari some days ago, but no answer has yet arrived. The whole of the 11th B. L. having been so far employed on convoy duty in the Khaibar, have arrived here. The Guides Cavalry return to Dakka to take their turn at convoy duty. The health of the Camp is moderately good Bridges are in course of construction for the Cabul river. A reconnoissance was made by the 10th Hussars three days ago to Momund, a village of Dowlazii twelve miles south. The inhabitants are friendly, but hesitate because they are uncertain whether we intend to govern or not. To-day a second party of Guides Cavalry went 15 miles south to Mahomed Azim Fort To-morrow the 1st Brigade Infantry goes south six miles to Hadah ronte-marching. Postal arrangements have greatly improved. In a few days when the new road by the Kabul is ready a night dak will run, and letters will then be only 20 hours between Jelalabad and Peshawar. Colonel Hunt, Chief of the Commissariat has returned to head-quarters

Camp thro' Gulistan Karez, January 11th,—General Palliser's troops are now close to Kandahar General Stewarts' being a short distance behind. I accompanied the former force, and, from where I now write, the city is plainly visible. It presents the appearance of a large square enclosure the walls of which are studded with small bastions. There are no signs of the enemy, who is supposed to have retreated to the other side of the city. The leader of the enemy's cavalry, in a skirmish the other day, was a brother of the Amir Kandahar is supposed to have been utterly abandoned by the Amirs troops.

Yakub Khans authority is said to be still far from securely established at Kabul and there does not seem to be much prospect of his receiving effective support from the Sardars in any attempt to oppose the British. The latest accounts place the strength of his Army in Kabul at six regiments.

Sayyid Muhammed of Kunar has come into Jellalabad. His defection is a heavy blow to the Anti-English party as he was the Agent most employed and trusted by the Amir to maintain his influence among the tribes north of the Kabul river and incite them against us. Asmatullah Khan Ghilzai is reported to be much concerned at his brother Hamed Khan having come in, and has sent to the Besut chief asking that another messenger may be deputed to him to bring him in. Major Cavagnari has arranged with the Ghilzais for mounted Kassids between Jellalabad and Kabul.

General Sir Sam Brown reports that in consequence of a raid made upon a village in Ramah by some Bazai Mohmands connived with and sheltered by Sayyids of Shergash. Part of Jenkins brigade proceeded to Shergash, on 13th to punish raiders and arrest Sayyids of that village. Shergash was surprised and the headmen arrested, while doing so a large party of Mohmands was observed making for the hills which they reached before the troops could intercept them. Some shells from Mountain Guns dispersed them with loss of two killed and three wounded. The enemy left a number of cattle which they were carrying off The force was hospitably entertained by the chief of Mayar and passed the night at his post. A grass-cutter was murdered near the camp on the 13th.

General Stewart reports from Kandahar that the people there are quite quiet and apparently unconcerned. The arsenal contained very large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Camp Taktipul January 7th.—The affair with the enemys Cavalry and General Palliser's troops was more serious. It was first supposed that about 2,000 were present. They had intended a raid on our camp on the Mohurrum night. Subsequently they thought to attack and overpower General Palliser, after dispersing the first party, 800, the two horse guns and a small escort of 50 sabres who were threatened by the whole body of the enemy. The guns retired, and the right Wing of the Baloochees and Colonel Nicholetts were hurried up. They opened fire on the enemy at 400 yards, who returned it with his Carbines ineffectually. This fight continued about half an hour when, it becoming dark, the enemy disappeared He is supposed to have lost about fifty men during the day besides a large number wounded. The whole force moves to-day, and will only probably halt once until Kandahar is reached. The enemys Cavalry referred to is supposed to have retreated up to the walls of the city.

Camp about 12 miles from Taktipul.—General Biddulph's advanced Guard, arriving on this ground yesterday afternoon, observed a body of the enemys Cavalry, 300 strong, and a few footmen, drawn up the long slope of a Kotal facing, Two horse guns on the ground opened fire, each round being at once effective several men and horses were rolled over. The enemy, not liking this, began slowly to retire, our troops following and sustaining fire. Meanwhile General Palliser was advancing on the other side of the Kojack by the Gwais Taktipul road. Hearing the firing, he detached parties of the first P. C, and 15th Hussars, under Major Luck of the latter Regiment. They soon met the retreating enemy, and immediately charged and cut up and dispersed them after a short but sharp sword fight. Major Luck and two Hussars wounded were our casualties. The enemy left 24 dead on the ground seven prisoners, and some horses. The whole force probably concentrates to-morrow at Taktipul. The weather is mild, with occasional showers of rain.

A telegram from General Roberts dated Khost 16th and Hazarpir the 17th states that the column marched back to Matun on the 15th On the previous day the General made a cavalry reconnoissance round the South and West extremities of the Khost valley, and visited some of the large villages The people were civil and promised to give no further trouble

Slight snow has fallen on Safed Koh,

The Mangals show no sign of coming in,

General Roberts reports all quiet in the Khost valley. Casualties on the 7th are principally among Gurbaz Section of Wazir tribe and off-shoot of Mahsud Waziris inhabiting the southern border of Khost. The Mangals also suffered severely, losing amongst others a very influential Malik. On the 4th, when entering the valley the demeanour of the people was not altogether satisfactory. On the 5th Mahammad Akram Khan with some Matun and other Khost Maliks met the force one march from Matun. They were very courteously treated and General Roberts heard that the naib was pleased with the reception. That day everything seemed quiet. On the 6th the column reached Matun the head-quarters of the Khost district, and encamped in the open plain about one mile from the fort and a group of Matun villages. It soon became apparent that our arrival and occupation would not be unopposed, and it has since transpired that the apparent weakness of the force had attracted many from far in the hope of plunder. The preaching of the mullahs had also stirred up well known fanaticism of the people of Khost. Rumours of a night attack were rife but Colonel Waterfield was able to induce the headmen of Matun to come into camp that night, and this delayed hostilities, though large numbers of Mangals &c. arrived. The following morning brought matters to a crisis the armed men of the various tribes almost surrounding our small force in its camp, but the intended night attack was anticipated by General Roberts with results already reported. It is difficult to say what a fanatical people may not be prevailed on to do both General Roberts and Political Officer are sanguine that Khost will not give further trouble for some time to come at any rate. The people have had a severe lesson but are now being treated with kindness and consideration they are rapidly becoming reassured and they have all submitted. Communications of the force are open, the post arrives daily, the telegraph works almost without interruption from Thull to Peiwar, Hindu traders are arranging for a collection of supplies, the Turis have offered to place 2000 or 3000 men at General Robert's disposal to march yesterday the 13th, to the extreme western end of the valley, and visit all the principal outlying villages and return to Hazarpir about the 21st.

Corespondence

THE FORCES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR,—I beg your permission to notice the review you have accorded to my work on the Forces of the Native States and other matters which have come within the range of the main question.

2. You pit His Lordship the Viceroy's address to the troops of the Native Chiefs assembled at Lahore for service in the Afghan War, against the declaration of the *London Times* in October last, that India caused anxiety on account of the army of the Native Chiefs, and you assert that since offers of military aid have subsequently come from all directions, there need be no such anxiety.

3. Now what Lord Lytton did was a timely, frank, and noble recognition of the loyal, no less than patriotic, spirit evinced by Native Chiefs on a serious emergency. But the drift of the *Times'* article was entirely different. In the main it indicated the uselessness of a great bulk of the above army," the heavy expenditure it involved, and the possibility of utilizing it in the way it should be. It is this question of permanent and paramount importance a thorough discussion of which I have desired through my work.

It is possible for Native Chiefs to be thoroughly loyal, and yet they can be indifferent as to the proper constitution and disposal of their army.

4. I am sorry to read the adjectives you have been pleased to apply to my work. I do not question your right to do so, and would demur to them only so far as you have not gone through the full process of reasoning as I have done, on several points touched by you, and in the present and passed works by myself. I cannot quite harmonize your expressions, —" wild, illogical and unpractical," with your admission that " nothing could be better than the spirit which pervades the pamphlet," that I have supported my proposals with " elaborate arguments," and that my patriotism is to be " admired."

5. You do not think practicable to render the army something like a wing of the imperial force, because, as you argue, the troops are employed for domestic purposes, and if they were diverted, the employment of further men would be necessary.

6. What I have contended is that the troops of many of the States are much above the numbers necessary for the practical purposes for which any part of them are now employed and that all such numbers as now are a mere show, should be rendered efficient in the way I have described. I have made allowance for all practical obstacles in the way, and have qualified my proposals with the conditions, that all reformed expenditure should be incurred in proportion to the resources and the peculiarities of each of the States, and that the cost need not exceed that incurred by them at home.

7. Your further objections against my scheme are :—(1) The troops will be left practically under the orders of the British Government. (2) Not the Military council proposed but the British Commander-in-chief will have supreme control (3) The loyalty of the Native Chiefs will not be called spontaneous, if the employment of the force be left to the British, and the army of the latter will be strengthened at the expense of the former.

8. In my work, I have anticipated all matters tending to suggest any loss of influence, power, or privilege on the part of the Chiefs, and the sense of such a loss is fully analysed and is found resolved into the remnants of those old associations of insularity and independence, which were the fitting result of a new, strange and growing domination, but which the lapse of years has reduced to a natural assimilation with a superior and binding force identical with the interests of each and all the subordinate parts of the body politic it holds together.

9. On considering however, the details briefly, what do we find? The Native Chiefs would seem to lose nothing ; for the great majority of their army are a corrupting and ruinous drag on their resources. Except for demonstrations of loyalty, or an apology for possessing an armed force at

free individual States the troops are of no use i. e., for any practical purposes of an earnest expedition, of either a lawful aggression, or chastisement.

10. Necessity for reforming, but not for abolishing the army is palpable. If much of the public money is wasted on these forces, it is infinitely better to render them serviceable to the country. If the Paramount Power do not yet think it safe to let every Chief bring up his troops to the last degree of excellence, or if certain States are not able enough to reform their army then it is surely eminently logical as well as rational that he who protects all and is popularly vested with that responsibility, might safely train and control in every practicable degree the forces in question.

11. The object of both the Native States and their paramount authority being one and the same, viz. to preserve the Empire from both internal and external violence it does not matter with whom rests the control of the forces of the former or which of the two parties is strengthened. I would again be a good deal better, that while the country is in a transitional state and while savage desire yet abound towards plunder and anarchy, there should be no well drilled and equipped force scattered throughout the country that is not under the subjugation of the general power.

12. It is further grossly anomalous that while the rest of the country pays hard for the defence of the empire, and pays for the right material too, the numerous Native States, which are equally well protected should practically escape such a righteous expenditure or continue to waste their resources on an organization, certainly very noteable and extensive portions of which are next to useless. Under the circumstances just noted these forces have to be absorbed in the consolidation of the army for the defence of the Empire, rather than that the country should any longer undergo the anxiety and expense of watching, or even maintaining a ruinous rabble.

13. This appears a natural state of things, and the perfection of it would seem to consist in the chiefs sharing in the general rights and attributes of the Empire, as return for their contribution towards its safety. Concession of such graces, the institution of mixed military councils, and modern covenants between the states and the British Government, laying down the conditions under which the reform of the forces may be effected, would keep matters right until such time as the civilization of the different masses in India was complete. Meantime, cordial understanding between the states and the British is advancing so well, that what has hitherto been considered a covetable loyalty, must gradually give place to a well regulated duty, both towards the paramount power and the country. No fitful, hap-hazard or inadequate display of military aid on the part of the Chiefs could answer any earnest purpose, while the progress of other nations has rendered the increase of material strength highly desirable.

14. I am sorry you do not approve of my suggestion that a few parts of India should be hereditarily ruled by British princes and peers deserving of such a distinction. This is one of the many forms of Government which would, I think, eventually constitute the imperial system in India; and no form of government, to prevent its absolutism, will be without its popular counterpart. I prepared to convince you as to the perfect soundness and legitimacy of my conception of what ought to be the safest, and most homely political and social constitution for the country, which would stand the test of ages to come. As you have not gone into details, I shall not trouble you with any discussion of them. I would, however, beg leave to anticipate in conclusion, that what now appears so much out of conventional modes of thinking and devising will appear natural and beneficial, even so early as at the close of the present century, though an explorer in political and administrative science may be liable to no less displeasure and scorn, than those ancient devotees of physical science, who dared to propound the laws of the universe, or ascertain the substance or motions of the heavenly planets.

I trust in fairness to me you will kindly give an early insertion to this in your esteemed journal.

THE AUTHOR.

☞ Our only reply is that to be logical and consistent the writer should advocate the extension of the red line over all the Native States. Whatever holds good of the military holds equally good of the civil administration of these States.—ED. H. P.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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,, Hemange Chunder Bose, Pingna	13	4	0
,, Rejony Nath Ghose, Diamond Harbour	10	0	0
,, Dharani Dhar Missre, Sarunghar	6	10	0
,, Ramanath Banerjee, Durbhangah	8	4	0
,, Annodapersad, Mojoomdar. Betul	6	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Roy, Commillah	13	4	0
,, Issur Chunder Seal, Badarpore	13	4	0
,, Kadar Nath Dutt, Poorah	6	10	0
,, Shoseveeson Mookerjee, Lahore	13	4	
,, Ramapersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta	3	5	0
,, Mohiny Mohun Dutt, Chinsurah	6	12	0
			0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—January 15, 1879.

GENERAL.—Mr. N. S. Alexander, who returned from furlough on the 27th ultimo, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh and is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-five days to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. R. H Pawsey, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh is appointed to act until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector is posted to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs on being relieved of his present duties as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Sarun.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is transferred temporarily to Serampore.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred temporary to Hooghly.

Baboo Shyamaclub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is allowed leave for twenty-one days under section 12 2, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly is promoted to the Second Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Mr J. A. Ricketts, deceased.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Bunkim Chunder Chatterjee.

Baboo Hurshoy Sinz, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad and Patna, is confirmed in the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Mr. G. C. M. Smith, deceased.

Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Behar, Patna, is promoted to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Rash Behary Bose deceased.

Baboo Rango Lall Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack is promoted temporarily to the Fourth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Hursahoy Sing.

Mr. J. F. Harrison, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Poorna Chunder Ghose.

Mr. Harrison will continue to officiate as First Inspector of Registration Offices, until further orders.

Mr. C F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jamiara Southal Pergunnahs is confirmed in the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Bemola Churn Bhuttacharjee.

Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector on settlement duty in Dacca is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Mr. J. F. Harrison.

Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. C. F. Manson.

Baboo Oodi Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Jungipore, Moorshedabad is promoted temporarily to the Fifth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Rango Lall Banerjee.

Baboo Kristo Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Backergunge is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Parbutty Churn Roy.

Mr. A. C. Mackertich Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, vice Baboo Romesh Chunder Mookerjee.

Mr. Mackertich will continue to be employed in the Durbhunga Raj, until further orders.

Baboo Kali Pado Mookerjee, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr A. C. Mackertich.

Mr. C. N. Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Choondanga, Nuddea, is promoted temporarily to the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Otool Chunder Coutterjee.

Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Gya, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. J. F. Harrison.

Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee will continue to be employed as manager of the estate of the late Baboo Ram Kishore Acharjee in Mymensingh, until further orders.

Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is confirmed in the Sixth Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Mr. C.F. Manson.

Baboo Chunder Coomar Dutt Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Rajendra Nath Roy.

Baboo Ishan Chunder Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service *vice* Baboo Bepin Behary Mookerjee.

Baboo Radha Shyam Sing Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Dacca is confirmed in the Seventh Grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, *vice* Baboo Mohesh Chunder Sen.

Baboo Juggomohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Cuttack, is allowed furlough for one year under Section 7, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Annada Persad Ghose Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in charge of the Kendraparah Division of the Cuttack district is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on leave is appointed to have charge of the Kendraparah division of the Cuttack district.

Baboo Radha Madhub Bose, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom is transferred to Lohardugga.

Mr. H. S. Beadon, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed furlough for ten months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for 21 days under section 24 (a) of the Code with effect from the 17th proximo.

Mr. F. W. Badcock Assistant Magistrate and Collector, who reported his return from furlough on the 31st ultimo, is posted to the district of Dacca.

Advertisements.

Notice.

Wanted a Head Clerk for the Road Cess Office Furreedpoor, on a Salary of Rs 50 per mensem rising to Rs. 70 by an annual increment of Rs.2. Candidates are requested to submit their applications with copies of certificates to the undersigned on or before the 27th current.

Furreedpur, Road Cess Office. The 15th January 1879. } J. E. B. Jeffery, *Deputy Collector in charge.*

NOTICE.

On account of there being an immense concourse of people on the occasion of the Anniversary Festival of the Brahmo Samaj held in the house of the Prodhan Acharjya, in the evening of the 11th Magh, causing great personal inconvenience to those present to an extent at times endangering life, doors will be closed as soon as the seats in the courtyard are filled up before the commencement of divine worship at 7 P. M.

Prosonno Coomar Biswas,
Assistant Secretary,
Adi Brahmo Samaj.

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Sreemud Bhagbut, Printed by Bhowany Churn Banerjee, about 40 years ago Rs. 50,

Sree Nath Chuckerbutty,
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MESSRS. MACKENZIE LYALL & Co.

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None need apply who have not passed the Overseers' examination, and have not had at least two years' experience in the P. W. Department.

Applications to be made to the undersigned not later than the 30th Instant.

W. M. CLAY,
Chairman D. R. C. Pabna.

Pabna, 8th January 1879.

It is hereby notified that the Midnapore Canal, Ranges III, IV, V and VI from Dainan to Midnapore will be closed for silt clearing from 15th February to 31st March 1879.

P. W. Department, The 15th January 1879. } W. B. HORN, *Assistant Secretary Government of Bengal, P. W. D. Irrign. Branch.*

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MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Fifteenth Annual Conversazione of the above Society will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 11th February 1879 at 8½ P. M.

ABDOOL LUTEEF,
Secretary.

DISTRICT CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

The Residence of the Honorary Secretary to the above Society is at No. 18 Lall Bazar Street.

The Society is in urgent need of funds and contributions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by

J. LAMBERT,
Honorary Secretary.

10th January 1879.

শ্রীশ্রীদুর্গা।

নিলা[ম]র বিজ্ঞাপন; জেলা ময়মনসিংহ।
কম্পা[র]ণ বেগুনবাড়ী, ইষ্টেট কে, এস্, ব্রডি সাহেব।

[জ]ানা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে, ময়মনসিংহ জেলাধী[ন] মৃত কে, এস্, ব্রডি সাহেবের কম্পারণ বেগুন[বা]ড়ী ইষ্টেটের জমিদারী, পত্তনি, দরপত্তনি, ছে-পত্তনি [আ]দি তালুকাত ও জোত এবং ইজারা প্রভৃতি [স্থা]বরাস্থাবর সম্পত্তির সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বত্ব ১৮৭৯ সালের [৩১শে] এ জানুয়ারির মধ্যে সমস্ত বিষয় এক বাক্তির [নি]কট কবালায় বিক্রয় না হইলে ১৮৭৯ সালের [১লা] ফিব্রুয়ারি হইতে প্রতিদিন উক্ত বেগুন-[বা]ড়ীর সদর কাছারীতে খণ্ড খণ্ড করিয়া তোক [দ্বারা] প্রকাশ্য নিলাম দ্বারা বিক্রয় হইবে। যাঁহারা [এই] শ্রেণীভুক্ত হইতে বা কোন বিষয় জানিতে [বা] সম্পত্তি ক্রয় করিতে ইচ্ছুক হন, তাঁহারা ঐ [সত] ক্রমান্বয়ে উক্ত স্থানে আমার নিকট উপ-[স্থি]ত আবশ্যকীয় বিষয় অবগতান্তে উর্দ্ধ মূল্যে [ক্রম] খরিদ করিবেন।

বিক্রয়ের নিয়ম।

[কম্পা]রণের সদর সেরেস্তার কাগজ পত্রের [দ্বারা] নির্দ্ধারিত সংস্থান (হস্ত বুদের) মধ্যে সদর [জমা] যাহা গবর্ণমেণ্ট ও জমীদার ও তালুকদারকে [দিতে] তাহা বাদে অবশিষ্ট যে পরিমাণ লাভ [হইবে] সেই অতিরিক্ত মুনাফার স্বত্ব যিনি সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা [অধিক] ডাক করিবেন, তাঁহারই খরিদ গ্রাহ্য হইবে। [কিন্তু] মহলের নিমিত্ত উপরোক্ত ব্রডি সাহেবের [প্রতি]নিধি হইয়া তিনিই ভূম্যাধিকারী ও তালুকদার [বলি]য়া পরিগণ্য হইবেন। এবং তৎস্থিত সাহে-[বের] প্রকার স্বত্বাধিকারিত্ব সেই ক্রেতার প্রতিই [অর্প]ণ বর্ত্তিবে, ও তাঁহাকেই যথা নিয়মে কবালা [লিখি]ত করিয়া দেওয়া যাইবে।

যাঁহার সর্ব্ব উচ্চ ডাকে নিলাম মঞ্জুর হইবে, [তাঁহা]কে ডাক করা মূল্যের (পনের) টাকার চতুর্থাং-[শের] অংশ তৎক্ষণাৎ দাখিল করিতে হইবে, ও বিক্র-[য়ের] এক দিন বলিয়া গণ্য করিলে বিক্রয়ের পর ১৫ [দিবসে] দ্বিতীয়াংশ (নিষ্পি) এবং ৩০ দিন মধ্যে [অবশি]ষ্ট টাকা পরিশোধ করিয়া দিতে ও লিখিত [দলিল] পঠিত করিয়া লইতে হইবে। ক্রেতা উল্লিখিত নিয়মে [১৫ দি]ন মধ্যে নিষ্পি মূল্যের টাকা না দিলে তৎক্ষণাতের [দাওয়া] এক চতুর্থাংশ টাকা, ও ৩০ দিন মধ্যে সমুদয় [টাকা] পরিশোধ করিয়া না দিলে তৎক্ষণাতের দাওয়া [এক] চতুর্থাংশ, ও ১৫ দিন মধ্যে দেওয়া নিষ্পি গচ্ছিতের [টাকা] সম্পূর্ণ রূপে বাজেয়াপ্ত হইয়া ঐ বিক্রয় রহিত [পূর্ব্বক] প্রথম স্থলিয় বিক্রয়ের ন্যায় পুনর্ব্বার ঐ ক্রটি-[কারী] ক্রেতার দায়ে ও ঝুঁকিতে সেই সম্পত্তি নিলামে [বিক্র]য় হইয়া তৎপরের ক্রেতাকেও উপরোক্ত নিয়ম [তোভা]বে প্রতিপালন করিতে হইবে।

উল্লিখিত সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বত্ব বিশিষ্ট, বিশেষতঃ [ভূমি] ইত্যাদি মাহালাতে পেস্‌কি সর্ব্ব দেওয়া অগ্রিম [(শুদি বুদি)] ইত্যাদি বাবত উক্ত মালেক [সাহে]বের যে সমস্ত টাকা পাওনা আছে, তাহাও প্রত্যেক [মহা]লতের ক্রেতাকে ক্রয় করিতে ও নিয়মা-[নুসা]রে টাকা দিতে হইবে।

[এই] সমুদয় জমিদারী, তালুক, জোত ও ইজারা [বর্ত্ত]মান ১২৮৫ সাল পর্য্যন্তের জন মফস্বল [ও] কি অন্য প্রকার অধীন বন্দোবস্তি দারানের [প্রা]প্য খাজানা আদি সমস্ত মালেক সাহেবের [নি]কট যেরূপ আদায় হইয়া আসিতেছে, তদ্রূপ [হই]বে, এবং এই ১২৮৫ সাল পর্য্যন্তের গবর্ণমেণ্ট [বাবা]ন প্রাপ্য মালগুজারি ইত্যাদি ও সমুদয় [সাহে]বের পক্ষ হইতে যেরূপ দেওয়া হইয়া [থাকে], তদনুসারে তৎপক্ষই তাহা দিতে বাধ্য [থাকিবে] তাহার সহিত খরিদদারদিগের কোন সংশ্রব [নাই]। আগামী ১২৮৬ সালের প্রথম বৈশাখ [হইতে] প্রত্যেক মহালের প্রত্যেক ক্রেতাদিগের [স্বত্ব] হইবে ও সর্ব্বপ্রকারের খরিদদারগণকে ঐ [দিন] মানিয়া তাহাতে বাধ্য থাকিতে হইবে।

[এই] উপরি উক্ত সর্ব্বপ্রকার জমিদারী ও পত্তনি, [দর]পত্তনি, ছে পত্তনি আদি তালুক ও জোত এবং ইজারা ইত্যাদি মহালাতের মালেক সাহেবের [নে]রেস্তার জমাওয়াশীল বাকির লিখিত বর্ত্তমান ১২৮৫ সাল ও তৎপূর্ব্ব ৩ সনের মফস্বল প্রজাগণের কি অধীন বন্দোবস্তি দারানের নিকট যে পরিমান বকায়া পাওনা খাজানা আছে (যাহা তামাদি হয় নাই) সেই টাকার মধ্যে আদায় সরঞ্জামী ও পরিশ্রমী বাবত মহল ও বাকি বকয়ার অবস্থানুসারে প্রতিশতে ১৫ পনেরো কি ২০ কুড়ি টাকা করিয়া কমিসন বাদ গিয়া বক্রি সমুদয় টাকা খরিদদারকে ক্রয় করিতে ও তাহা নিয়মানুসারে দিতে হইবে।

অন্যান্য বিবরণ স্বাক্ষরকারীর নিকট অথবা কলিকাতায় মেসর্স বেগ ডনলপ্ কোম্পানির নিকট জানা যাইবে।

নিলাম বিক্রয়ের ক্ষমতা প্রাপ্ত এজেণ্ট।

শ্রীআর্চিবাল্ড হিল্‌স সাহেব।

বেগুনবাড়ী
ময়মনসিংহ।

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DIRECTIONS.- To be taken one chuttack daily early in the morning for 3 weeks after shaking the bottle.

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Goods clerks, Booking clerks and Morse signallers. Apply to Traffic Superintendent, Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpur.

N. B. S. Railway Traffic Superintendent's Office, Saidpore, 7th January 1879. } G. M. DRURY, TrafficSuperintendent

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Are the best substitute for the natural organs,
Securing, without the slightest pai or inconvenience, the greatest amount of ease and comfort.
They are the lightest, strongest, and most durable that can be produced, and are retained in the mouth without large and cumbersome plates, or unsightly wires and springs.
They admit of the perfect mastication of all kinds of food, they improve articulation, and completely remove that prematurely old appearance so apparent in the faces of those who had the misfortune to lose their natural Teeth.
Teeth stopped with Gold, Amalgam, and other fillings.
Repairs of all kinds executed at the shortest notice, *Teeth Extracted, Regulated, Scaled, or Filled with Gold or other stoppings.*
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

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HAND PUMPS.

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93.

No.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs.	16,	17,	20,	23,	27-8,	32,	36 ea.
Price of Piping per foot ... As.	...	12,	Re. 1,	...			1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ...	4,	6,	8,	10,	12,	13,	15

Hand Pumps No. 83.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
Rs.	40,	55,	65,	75, each.
Price of Piping for do. Re.	1,	1-4,	1-12,	1-12, p. ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18,	20.

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 25 feet. We fit them (for convenience of constituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and Force Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 in.
No. 107 ... ... Rs.	80,	90,	105,	120.

By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218, Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25 feet.

Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs. 950 0

This is a first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power ; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Portable Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... Rs. 130 each.

No. 219, Pumps on Barrow, fitted with 25' 2" Suction and 30' 1¼" Delivery Hose ... Rs. 260 0

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The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

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If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
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The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.
C. K. SEN & CO. 'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

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BY APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
CALCUTTA.

Beg to draw attention to the following:—

B. & Co.'s Syrup of Lactate of Iron.

The most successful medicine ever introduced by B. & Co.

It has been ascertained that iron, in whatever form, cannot enter the blood unless dissolved by Lactic Acid. If this acid, naturally produced in the healthy stomach be deficient from any cause, it must be evident that a soluble Lactate of Iron will possess most important advantages over every other form of Iron from being so readily assimilated.

In cases where the climate is telling upon the system, and health gradually breaking down, a course of

B. & Co.'s Syrup of Lactate of Iron

has been found to restore the patient to perfect health in thousands of instances.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 2-8 cash ; Rs. 3 credit.

B. & Co.'s Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphate of Iron.

A useful and elegant Tonic, easily assimilated, and an admirable remedy in all cases of vital depression, Rickets, Scrofula, and similar diseases depending on impoverished blood.

To all Europeans resident in India during the hot season, a short course of this at the commencement of it will be found of great benefit.

In bottles, at Rs. 2, 4 and 7 each.

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An effectual remedy in all cases of General Debility, Indigestion, Prostration, and Emaciation. The natural appetite is restored and digestion improved, whilst its peculiar Tonic and bracing properties impart strength to the most feeble constitution.

B. & Co. beg to assure their constituents that this is prepared from Dr. Aitken's original Formulæ, with the greatest possible care.

Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per bottle.

B. & CO's Phosphorised Cod Liver Oil.

Recomended by the most eminent Physicians in Pulmonary Consumption and all wasting diseases.

Price, per bottle, Rs. 8.

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HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C.,
Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.

During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576: 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,017,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

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An extra rate of 3 guineas will be charged to Officers proceeding on active service into Afghanisthan.

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INFALLIBLE PAIN-CURER.

Warranted to cure pains of every description arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Tightness of the Chest, Headache, Neuralgia, Colics, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Swellings, Old Sores, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, Freckles, or spots on the face, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Pains of every description have been cured by the outward application only of this medicine, when all the skill of the medical art has been tried without effect

Per bottle Re. 1 ; Large size Rs. 2 packing & postage As. 8,

DARLINGTON & CO.
49, Dharrumtollah-Street, Calcutta.

☞ Call for DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER. Thousands of Testimonials of the marvellous cures by this remedy.

The following is from an influential zemindar, the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality of Burisaul, and one who writes after taking from us 9 bottles of the Infallible Pain-Curer.

MESSRS. DARLINGTON & Co., 49 Dharrumtollah St, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—Please send me two bottles more (large size) of your Infallible Pain-Curer. I am happy to observe that I have witnessed beneficial results from its application. Some of my friends used it, and I also gave to some of my servants, I was pleasingly surprised to see that in every instance it kept true to its name. Yours faithfully.—EDWARD BROWN.

GENTLEMEN,—I enclose two currency notes of ten rupees each and beg you will kindly send me eight bottles more (large size) of your famous "Infallible Pain-Curer" which is undoubtedly worthy of its name. Yours most obediently, Digamber Pershad, English teacher to Baboo Sreedhur Sahi, Zemindar of Manjha, camp Ajodhya in Fyzabad.

Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, Bombay Presy, writes :

Dear Sirs.—We find the Infallible Pain-Curer efficacious, and are glad to know of it as being a useful medicine.

I remain, Yours truly, SISTER THEODORINE,
Superioress Felia de la Croix.

Gentlemen,—I herewith send you the value and shall feel obliged by your sending me by post another bottle (large size) of the Infallible Pain Curer. I find that the medicine is doing me great deal of good.

CHINTAMAN SAKHARAM CHITIUS Subordinate Judge.
Kaira, Guzrath, Bombay Presidency.

Dear Sirs.—Your Infallible Pain-Curer, which was sent to Baboo Rajkisore Chatterjee Toondla has done him good and he writes me to send him another bottle as early as possible. Will you have the goodness to send up without delay another bottle (large size) of the same sort you forwarded last time to him. Yours faithfully,

KISORY MOHUN CHATTERJEE. 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Gentlemen,—Lately I had taken from you a bottle of your famous "No More Pains" which has almost relieved me of all my pains. I beg to enclose a remittance in postage stamps, and hope you will be pleased to send me another bottle of the same medicine.

Yours faithfully. RAJENDRA NATH CHATTERJEE, Hallisahur Khasbatty, via Kanchrapara, Camp Rungown.

Gentlemen,—I enclose Telegraph Stamps, and beg you will kindly send me another bottle of your "Infallible Pain-Curer," which is undoubtedly worthy of its name.

Yours faithfully,
P. THORPE, No. 39 Anderson Street, Black Town, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DINAGEPORE DIVISION.
Notice to Contractors.
COAL.

Tenders are invited for Kubble screened coal suitable for brick burning at,—

Pubna	4,284 Mds.
Bogra	12,025 ,,
Rungpore.....	2,962 ,,
Julpigooree	8,240 ,,

2. Tenders may be for the coal at all or any one of these places.

3. Contractors to deposit earnest money in accordance with the provisions on back of Public Works Form No. 14M, but the money may be deposited in the office of the Executive Engineer 1st Calcutta Division, a deposit certificate accompanying the Tender.

4. Samples of coal must be laid before the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division for his approval, a certifiate of his having approved the same shall accompany the Tender.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the office of the undersigned or from that of the Executive Engineer of the 1st Calcutta Division.

6. All Coal must be delivered by the 15th February 1879.

7. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned or his assistant at noon on the 15th January 1879. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

8. The Coal required for Rungpore, Julpigori and Bogra may be delivered at Sara Ghat within 200 feet of the place where the mineral train stands.

9. The Coal required for Pubna may be delivered at Dowgatchee on the bank of the Ganges or as near to Pubna as possible.

E. J. MEAURA, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Dinagepore Division.
Dated Rungpore, 6th January 1879.

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Suitable for presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

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The prices quoted are for Medals and cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

The "Star and Crown" Medal Rs. 16

Back left quite plain for engraving.

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Silver Medals with wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter Rs. 20

Each complete in morocco case.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA
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PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাধক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

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VERY VERY SUPERIOR COKE.
Special Select Quality.

Two maunds of this being equal to three maunds of that ordinarily sold. It is perfectly dry and pure not being mixed with any inferior stuff. Price per md. ten 10 annas cart and cooly hire 2, 3 and 4 pice per md. according to distance.

W. L. ATKINSON CO.,
5, Old Court House Street.

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A Fresh supply of Homœopathic—Medicines other requisites, from "S. S. *Duke of Argyll*" and "S. S. *Zambesii.*"

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